The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ROBERTSON—March 29th, at Valletta, Malta, aged 24, Alice Jane, the beloved wife of J. W. Robertson, Esq., H. M. Bombay Civil Service and second daughter of the late Thomas Paley, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

HAUGHREY—May 12th, at the European General Hospital, Alexander, infant son of Serjeant Haughrey, Commissariat Department, aged sixteen months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

HOWLETT—At Madras, on the 6th May, the wife of Major A. Howlett, Staff Corps, of a son.

SAGE—At Bezwarah, Kistna District, on the 2nd May, the wife of Mr. G. S. Sage, Exct. Engr., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHELVUM—GOOROOPAUTHUM—On 6th of May, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Poonamallee, by the Revd. J. T. D. Kidd, Chaplain, assisted by the Revd. B. David, Missionary, S. P. G., uncle of the bride, Orlando Chelvum, Writer, D. P. W., to Seevarutnum, eldest daughter of S. B. Gooroopauthum, Catechist, S. P. G.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for Captain Bilton.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Bristow on board, or to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain Watson, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. Wyles, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(With Immediate Despatch.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain Hepburn, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship VITTORIA, Captain Martin. This Ship will have early despatch, having been chartered. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For rates of Freight apply to,
STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co., Agents of Captain Martin.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 14th May, at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Mohomerah and Bussorah.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.
Friday.....20th May.....MAHARAJ..................at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.
Thursday.....26th May....MAHARAJ...................at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
Tuesday....17th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE... at P. M.
Friday......20th „ TELEGRAPH ....at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....24th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
Tuesday....17th May....MAHARAJ...................at 8 P. M.
Friday......20th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 10 A. M.
Tuesday.....24th „ TELEGRAPH ....at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT, Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comorin* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE AGENTS OF MESSRS. TOULMIN, LIVINGSTON & Co., Charterers of the Ship *Tempest*, from Sunderland, with Coals, are requested to announce themselves to the Captain of the said Ship, now lying in Bombay Harbour.
C. CAROLAN, Master Ship *Tempest*.
Bombay, 11th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats off at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1864. Agents Ship *Hannibal*.

"GERTRUDE" FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo will please take notice, that all Goods for which boats are not alongside when they come to hand, will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Spedding will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's side.
GREY & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May 1864. Agents for Capt. Spedding.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Lepanto*, Captain Bruce, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense immediately.

Captain Bruce will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.
STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain Bruce and Owners of the *Lepanto*.

"LEPANTO" FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo are hereby given notice that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside when they come to hand, are being landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and that Captain Bruce will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain Bruce.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain Barker, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain Barker will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.
Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.
MONTAULARD & TALLADA.
Bombay, 1st May 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.
HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Until further notice, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums above Rs. 500 deposited with the Bank for 2 months certain, and at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum if deposited for 3 months certain.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 13th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 21st April 1864.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, precisely. To receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st day of March last; to declare a dividend; to elect Directors; to appoint Auditors; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th May 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.
By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGGONS.—The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of 200 Covered Cotton Waggons, the Company supplying the Iron Work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Waggon for delivery either at Bombay, Egutpoora, or Nassick.

Specifications and Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) can be obtained and the Drawing and Pattern Waggon can be seen on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent at the Railway Works, Byculla, on and after Monday next, the 2nd May.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tender for Covered Cotton Waggon," must be lodged at this Office by noon of TUESDAY the 17th May.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 25th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Contract for the Supply of Oil.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply or 70 tons of Cocoanut Oil and 50 tons of Castor Oil, to be delivered at the Company's Stores at Byculla, in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Storekeeper within six months from the date of acceptance of the Tender.

Samples of the Oil proposed to be supplied to be forwarded not later than the 20th instant, to the Company's Storekeeper at Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Oil" to be lodged with the undersigned before noon on TUESDAY the 24th instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
W. A. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 11th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Auction Sale of excellent Teakwood, useful for building Houses, Ships, &c., and cut this year from the Dang Jungles in the District of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be held at the "Bulsar Timber Depot," on and after the 16th May 1864.

The Timber will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder is to be paid, and the Timbers cleared away within a fortnight after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk of the purchaser.

The Timber can be inspected, and full particulars obtained, by application to the Assist. Conservator of Forests Guzerat, at Bulsar.
H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests, Guzerat.
Assist. Consrs. Office, Camp Mundull, 26th April 1864.

NOTICES.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Parties wishing to subscribe to the above Testimonial Fund, are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Central Bank of Western India.
S. SHAPOORJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th May 1864.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AT MATHERAN by J. C. PINTO.—This new and beautiful Hotel will be opened for the public on the 15th instant.

Gentlemen and Ladies will meet there with the best accommodation this season.
Bombay, 9th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે અંડ બંગાલ ઇસટીમશીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે આઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, give a larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.
R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce for MONDAY the 16th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely for the disposal of the business mentioned in the accompanying statement.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th May 1864.

Statement of business to be disposed of at a Special Sessions of the Peace to be held on MONDAY next the 16th day of May 1864.

A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 836, dated 22nd March 1864 submitting for the approval of the Worshipful Bench an arrangement resolved upon by the Municipal Commissioners in respect to the appointment of Mr. King chief Resident Engineer of Water Works as Assessor of water rates in addition, under the Designation of Superintendent of water rates.

To elect two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay to supply until the next triennial election, the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of the late Major Curtis and J. F. Hutchinson, Esquire.

To elect members to serve on the Water Works Committee.

A notice by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of his intention to offer to the Worshipful Bench an explanation on the subject of the House assessment.

A letter from the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 1124 dated 23rd April 1864 submitting to the Worshipful Bench a statement of the receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 31st December 1863.

A letter from the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 1161 dated 27th April 1864 submitting for the approval of the Worshipful Bench a proposed increase to the pay of the different Departments of the Municipal Establishment.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
Chairman of the Bench of Justices.
Bombay, 9th May 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a Special General Meeting of the House and Land Investment Co., (Limited) which was held at the Office of the Company at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY the 11th May:—Present—H. Brooke, Esq., in the Chair; Messrs. Thomas Diver, James Dodds, R. T. Price, Jerome Burns, Pestonjee Burjorjee, A. C. Brice, Jules Siegfried, E. W. Flower, F. Vix, T. Blay, T. T. Roe, and Lewis Gonsalves.

The Advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following particulars were communicated by the Secretaries and Treasurers to the meeting.

The total number of Shares subscribed for, and paid upon is 543, representing a Capital of Rs. 10,86,000. When the Second Call is duly collected, the paid up Capital will be Rs. 3,25,800; of this Rs. 1,08,200 are as yet due to the Company.

The third call of Rs. 300 per share due on the 2nd of this month will produce Rs. 1,62,900, and when collected will leave about 2 lacs with which to proceed with buildings.

On account of Rs. 2,50,000 (the cost of the Malabar Hill Estate) Rs. 1,60,000 have been paid, and Rs. 90,000 remain at interest.

About Rs. 12,000 have been expended in levelling the land for 24 building plots on Malabar Hill Estate, but above 2,000 braz of stone have been raised, and will be used in the construction of the Bungalows which are only delayed for want of funds.

Three Iron frame Bungalows are on their way to this country for erection on Malabar Hill Estate, and a fair tender has been received to construct a stone and timber tiled roof Bungalow on the same property.

The great advance in rents shows the necessity for active measures being taken to supply residences; and there is no doubt that any houses of moderate cost will return the Company handsome dividends.

To avoid the necessity of the Directors enforcing the payment of further calls as quickly as would otherwise be required, powers are proposed to be taken to mortgage such of the Company's property as can be so treated. Negociations to this effect have been opened with Messrs. Remington & Co. as Agents of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, and the resolution now proposed is to give the Directors the powers to conclude such an arrangement.

The Sudder Adawlut land has to be built upon, or the Company will continue to lose the Rs. 100 per month at which it stands to the Company.

The following resolution was then proposed by Dr. T. Diver, seconded by R. T. Price, Esq., and carried unanimously—

"That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty, from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let for the benefit of the House and Land Investment Company, all or any portion or portions of any lands, buildings, or premises which the Company may, for the time being, hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit."
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.
W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10
Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET. Per dozen.
St. Estèphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à .... Rs. 12
St. Julien do. do. .... „ 18
Pauillac do. do. .... „ 25
Pontet Canet do. do. .... „ 35

COGNAC.
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co. .... „ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co. .... „ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy .... „ 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do. .... „ 50
No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES:—

Martell's Brandy .... Rs. 32 per doz.
Pint Castilian .... „ 28 „
Henry Hernozant .... „ 26 „
Queen Mortons .... „ 20 „
Do. Pts. .... „ 12 „
Common assorted .... Rs. 12 to „ 15 „
Port Wine .... From Rs. 24, 26 to „ 28 „
Sherry Wine .... From Rs. 18, 24 to „ 28 „
Ginger Wine .... „ 18 „
Vermouth by Nolly Prat .... „ 18 „
Tennents' Beer and Porter .... „ 6 „
Do. Do. Pts. .... 3-8 „
Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.
No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old* ....Rs. 40 per dozen, quarts
Do. fine .... „ 25 do.
Red Seal Sherry .... „ 24 do.
Black Seal Sherry .... „ 26 do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.
Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery.
PASSMORE & Co.
3, Medow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery.
PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints .... 11 8 „ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts ...... 16 8 „ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints .... 9 0 „ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ... 12 8 „ „
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)
BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ......per dz. Rs. 4½
Do. in pints „ „

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...Rs. 16
Old do. do. .... „ 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules....... „ 15
Do. white do....... „ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts...... „ 38
Do. in pints...... „ 20
Green Seal, quarts...... „ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine.......... „ 32
Chateau Beychevelle .... „ 17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine...... „ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith .... „ 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly. „ 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos') .... „ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.) .... „ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box .... „ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.) } At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding...
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

	Rs.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—
Tucker's Solar Lamps. | Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do. | „ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do. | „ Hand do.
„ Argand do.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.
OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.
CHEAP EDITIONS.
Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.
(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.
Bristol Bird's Eye......... in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.
Returns Do. Do.
York Rivers Do. Do.
Latakia Do. Do.
Virginia Shag Do. Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture Do. Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.
Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2½, 2⅛ and 2½.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb. { York and Westphalia Hams. Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar. | Neat's Tongues. Bath Chops and Pigs Check. } At 1½ per lbs.

CHEESE.
Chedder | Parmesan
Stilton | Guncise
Pine | Richmond
Somerset | Berkley
Gueyre

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—
Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Barlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus
„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!—PRIZE MEDAL 1862.—BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHT.—Light Only On The Box.—The Patent Safety Match affords an instant aneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100 150, 250,500 and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
Whitechapel Road, London, E.C.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.
Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ... ...Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do. ... 500
Do. do. forming a pair if required 250
Do. do. do. do. 275
Do. do. with Opal 140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds 240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls 110
Do. do. do. Emeralds 110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds 300
Do. do. and Ear Drops 250
Do. do. do. do. 200
Do. Necklets... ... ...Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from ... ...Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from ... ...Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen ... ...Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.
ALSO
Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.
SUNDRIES.
A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—
Inches 13 by 9 by 5½ ... ... Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6 ... ... „ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7 ... ... „ 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—
8 inches ... ... Rs. 40
10 „ ... ... „ 15
12 „ ... ... „ 18
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	As.	Kin's. Rs.	As.	Albert. Rs.	As.	Lilly. Rs.	As.	Linear. Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „ ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „ ..	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „ ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „ ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons „ ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „......	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „......	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „......	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „......	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „......	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „......	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint...	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints...	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern...	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints...	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints...	29	none	none	none
Extra filter.........	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, 5 inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

	Rs.	
Pear tree 18 inches long each	3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	6	8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long		8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to
Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.
Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Bremen-built Clipper Ship "KING OF ITALY," 1,363 Tons Register. She carries a large Cargo, and has just made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 108 days. Apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to
20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Oarriage and Out-door just received Overland.

An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HUNT & Co.,
OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,
Mess and General Commission Agents,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, and trust that by keeping up a constant supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their Houses at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLERY.

HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of "Emanuel," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, London, and Ryder and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pins, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry. HUNT & Co. invite the attention of the CRAFT to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING.

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURER ELKINGTON & Co., and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject "LION and TIGER HUNTING," POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject "GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the "COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by "Vichte," Grecian Inkstands, Casket, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.

Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.*

FANCY GOODS.

HUNT & Co., find it useless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE by "Collard & Collard." This instrument is so constructed that although it possess the full power of the Grand, the dimensions are only those of the ordinary square. Also a splendid COTTAGE PIANOFORTE by the same makers.

TO SMOKERS.

HUNT & Co. beg to call the attention of SMOKERS to their large and unrivalled selection of MERSCHAUM IMITATION, and BRIAR ROOT PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS; also YORK RIVER, SHAG, BIRDS EYE, CUT CAVENDISH, LATAKIA, SMOKING MIXTURE also the finest MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

OILMANS' STORES.

Every article comprised in the general term OILMANS STORES can be obtained at HUNT & Co's. HAMS, BACON, and CHEESE received by each Overland Mail.

LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS ex *Monarchy, Gertrude, Morayshire, Daphne, Defiance, Tartar, Carribbean, Duleep Sing, Sir Jamsetjee Family*, and other ships shortly expected.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE —The undersigned have just received per *Monarchy* a fresh Consignment of Gustave Runiart & Co.'s finest CHAMPAGNE.
STRANACK & Co.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—MR. JAMES BAPTY having received instructions from Messrs. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., will submit to Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st May, at 4 P. M., the entire Cargo ex *Sparkling Wave*, and the remaining portion ex *Princess Royal*, consisting of about 900 tons first class Maulmein Teak Squares, Planks, and Boards.
The undersigned can with confidence recommend the above named Timber, being of excellent quality, in good season and well adapted for Building and other purposes.
N. B.—Early attendance is particularly requested.
JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.
Bombay, 12th May 1864.

To-day is published.
CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR MAY.—Contents :—Joan of Arc.—A reminiscence of the Indian Mutiny: how Captain D. escaped.—A Wedding Anniversary.—Telanga, on the Banks of the Godavery.—Musings after a ride round the "Camel's Back" at Mussoorie.—Thy silent eye.—The 79th Highlanders.—On the Way Home.—The Red Lancers of Bundlecund (concluded.)—The Caspian and the Volga.—The Inheritance of Fernholm, Chaps. I. & II.—Our Theatricals in India.—Sister Annie, Chaps. I. & II.—Whig administration of India.—The Bombay Board of Censors: meeting in April.—Literary Notices.—Home Politics and Literature, March.—Indian Retrospect, April.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay, in April.
GENTS :—
Calcutta :—LEPAGE & Co.
Madras :—MR. J. HIGGINBOTHAM.
Agra :—*Delhi Gazette* Press.
Lahore :—W. COCKELL & Co.
London :—JOHN GLADDING, Jun., Paternoster Row.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.—In India, Rs. 16 per annum.
In England, Rs. 20½
Price of a Single Number Rs. 1½.
24 Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED), held at the Bank, 27, Cannon-street, E.C., on Saturday, April 2, 1864, GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq., Chairman, in the Chair. The notice convening the Meeting and the following Report and Statement of Accounts were read :—

The Directors have to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December last, and to report that, after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profits of the Bank for the year amounted to £242,909 12s. 6d.

Out of this sum the Directors have declared, free of Income-tax, two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum each, and have added to the last of these a bonus of £4 per share, thus making a return for the year of 18 per cent. on the paid-up capital of one million sterling.

From the balance remaining the Directors have refunded to reserved fund account the sum of £7,341 2s. 4d. taken from it last year, and, in consideration of the greatly extended business of the Bank, have carried to credit a further sum of £25,000, thus raising that fund to £225,000. They have also passed the sum of £5,000 to superannuation fund, and £15,000 to building fund, carrying forward £10,568 10s. 2d. to credit of profit and loss account for the current year.

Since last annual meeting the Directors have purchased desirable premises in Sydney, and have secured land at Shanghai, Kurrachee, and Madras, in view to the erection of suitable buildings for the branches of the Bank at those ports.

The present Auditors being eligible for re-election, in terms of the deed of settlement, offer themselves accordingly.—By order of the Board,
MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, General Manager.

(No. 1.)—BALANCE-SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1863.

Dr. LIABILITIES	£	s.	d.
To paid-up capital	£1,000,000	0	0
„ Reserved fund	192,658	17	3
„ Amount due by the Bank for customer's balances, fixed deposits, acceptances, letters of credit, circular notes, &c.	8,952,830	12	11
„ Profit and loss	242,909	12	6
	£10,388,399	3	1
Cr. ASSETS.			
By cash in hand and at call at head office and branches	£941,863	4	1
„ Government securities	511,549	9	10
„ Other securities, including specie, bills purchased, discounts, loans &c.	8,849,914	12	1
„ Freehold premises in London, Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, and Sydney, and leasehold property and building ground at the other branches	94,071	17	1
	£10,388,399	3	1

G. B. DALBY, Chief Account and.

(No. 2.)—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1863.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To payment of dividend on paid-up capital (at 10 per cent. per annum) for half-year ended 30th June ...	£50,000	0	0
„ Ditto for half-year ended 31st December	50,000	0	0
„ Bonus of £4 per share	80,000	0	0
„ Amount transferred to reserved fund	32,341	2	4
„ Amount transferred to building fund	15,000	0	0
„ Amount transferred to superannuation fund	5,000	0	0
„ Balance carried forward... ...	10,568	10	2
	£242,909	12	6
Cr.			
By gross profits at head office and branches to Dec. 31, 1863—after making provision for bad and doubtful debts £496,652 6 0			
Less interest allowed on current and deposit accounts 167,505 14 0			
	£329,146	12	0
Total expenditure of head office and branches, including rent, income-tax, taxes, stamps, salaries (with a gratuity of 10 per cent. thereon, to the officers of the establishments at home and abroad), miscellaneous charges, &c....	86,236	19	6
	242,909	12	6
	£242,909	12	6

G. B. DALBY, Chief Accountant.

(No. 3.)—RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT, DECEMBER 31, 1863.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To balance at credit of reserved fund ...	£225,000	0	0
Cr.	£225,000	0	0
By amount on 31st December, 1862 ...	£192,658	17	8
„ amount transferred from profit and loss account as above	32,341	2	4
	£225,000	0	0

G. B. DALBY, Chief Accountant.

We have examined the preceding statements (Nos. 1, 2, and 3) with the books, vouchers, and securities, at the head office in London, and with the detailed returns and balance-sheets signed by the auditors of the several branches, and we hereby certify to the correctness and satisfactory character thereof.
W. FARR,
J. HILL WILLIAMS, } Auditors.
London, March 16, 1864.

The following resolutions were duly moved, seconded, and carried unanimously :—

"1. That the Report and Statements which have been read to the meeting and previously circulated to the Shareholders in Europe, be adopted.

"2. That George Gordon Macpherson, Esq., Colonel Henry Doveton, James Sydney Stopford, Esq., and James Thomson, Esq., be re-elected Directors.

"3. That John Hill Williams, Esq., and William Farr, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., be Auditors for the present year.

"4. That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Board of Directors for their careful control of the Bank's affairs; to the General Manager, Mr. Mackintosh Balfour; to the London Manager, Mr. William Shipman; and to the Local Committees and Managers of the Branches, for the satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the business of the Bank for the past year; and to the Auditors for their efficient supervision of the accounts.

"5. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."
G. G. MACPHERSON, Chairman.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED). Established in India, 1833.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling), in 20,000 shares of £100 each. Number of Shareholders, 725.—Reserve Fund, £225,000. Head Office—27, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Directors.
George Gordon Macpherson, Esq., Chairman.
General Manager—Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.
Ald. Thomas Quested Finnis, Deputy-Chairman.
London Manager—William Shipman, Esq.
Auditors.
William Farr, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., John Hill Williams, Esq.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Uptons, Johnson, and Upton, 20, Austinfriars.
Inspector of Branches—Richard Barnes, Esq.
Edinburgh Branch—17, St. Andrew-square.
Directors in Edinburgh.
Thomas Ra'ken, Esq., 68, Queen-street, Chairman.
Daniel Ainslie, Esq., 48, Moray-place.
Benjamin Burt, Esq., M.D., 31, Charlotte-square.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Stirlingshire, 14, Charlotte-square.
Manager in Edinburgh—Robert Hunter, Esq.
Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, and Sydney.
Current Accounts of firms and individuals are kept at the head office, on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.
Deposits received at ten days' notice of withdrawal at rates fluctuating with those of the Bank of England; and for longer periods at fixed rates, particulars of which may be obtained upon application.
Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable at the chief cities of Europe and Asia, and also at Cairo and Alexandria.
MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, General Manager.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Karwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Ningapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam, per Steamer *India*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for Aden, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Euphra* ... ll be closed TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Saturday 21st...... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th...... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	14	Mars sets 1.50 P.M.	5 27	6 25	4 46	5 21	12th May 1864. Time—8h. 50m. 31s.2
Sun.	15	Penticost. — Whit Sunday.	5 27	6 26	5 55	6 26	
Mon.	16	Jupiter rises 6.17.	5 26	6 26	6 59	7 31	
Tues.	17	Jupiter sets 11.26.	5 26	6 26	7 59	8 24	
Wed.	18	Saturn rises at 3. 2.	5 26	6 27	8 46	9 7	
Thur.	19	St. Dunstan.	5 25	6 27	9 28	9 49	
Fri.	20	Daybreak at 4h.3m.	5 25	6 28	10 10	10 29	

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MEDICUS.—Your letter is written under a misapprehension of the circumstances to which you allude. The whole question of taxation has been put on one side.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 4
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	May 4
ALLAHABAD	May 5	LONDON	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 3	MADRAS	May 7
BANGALORE	May 6	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 5	MEERUT	May 6
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	May 4
CEYLON	Apr. 30	PUNJAUB	Mar. 27
COCHIN	April 23	PENANG	April 25
DELHI	April 30	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 28
HONGKONG	April 15	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

EARL GREY'S speech in the House of Lords on the 11th of April is the most powerful and most dignified protest yet made by any statesman in either House of Parliament against the humiliating policy to which Lord Palmerston's Government has committed England in the negotiations on the subject of the Danish war. The motive of that policy, in all its naked selfishness, was unblushingly revealed in a recent leading article of the *Times* newspaper, in which the people of England were congratulated on the surplus of more than two millions shown by Mr. Gladstone's budget, and warned that, unless they resolutely maintained the prudent plan of attending to their own business and leaving the rest of the world to settle their affairs in the way that pleased them best,—a plan which alone had produced such glorious financial results,—the probabilities were that they would never have a surplus any more. The advice reads very like that given by a doting grandmother to an industrious apprentice, when she cautions him to beware of mixing himself up in the quarrels of those wicked boys who are fighting in the street, and to attend carefully to his multiplication table, if he wish to be virtuous and happy and like other good boys to become Lord Mayor and drive his coach and six before he dies. Seldom has a more open and shameless avowal been made of the ascendancy which the shopkeeping element has really gained of late years in the English nation. In Parliament itself the influence of "the City" is now all powerful. The House of Commons is as full now of railway directors, and bank directors, and directors of steamship companies—of men in short who are either great capitalists or "guinea pig" speculators—as it used to be in the age before the Reform Bill of the younger sons of noble Lords. The consequence is that all subjects are discussed with a tacit or open reference to a monetary standard, and that a national foreign policy is decried because England "cannot afford" to go to war,—as if peace were not sometimes the dearest thing a nation can buy, —and that a liberal domestic policy is shunned because a new Reform Bill would lessen the power of the contented bourgeoisie in favour of the dreaded working classes. Mr. Bright's theory, that the wars in which England was involved in days gone by were brought about by the aristocracy to serve their own selfish purposes, seems to have become the accepted creed of both political parties; and as these wars, to which England chiefly owes her freedom, her greatness, and her material prosperity, have left us also as a legacy a burdensome national debt, the wise men of this generation appear to think that peace ought to be preferred even to all considerations of national honour and good faith. After reading the debates in the House of Commons, one may apply to England to-day, with truth, the mournful words of Burke :—"The age of chivalry is past! That "of sophisters, calculators, and economists has "succeeded; and the glory of Europe is extin- "guished for ever!" The House of Lords is still animated by a higher spirit. Its members have, at least, a nobler conception of the duties of public men than that of the model member of the lower House, Mr. Baxter, who is said to have lately refused to take office because he was too busy making money to waste his time in the service of his country. It is noticeable that of late years, as the House of Commons has been gradually sinking into the position of a mere assembly of men of business who think the game of politics of importance only in so far as it affects the prices of shares and securities, the House of Lords has shown itself capable of discussing great national questions with a loftiness of view and a statesmanlike eloquence such as remind one of England's best days. Up to this time the Peers alone seem to have been able to rise to the height of the great argument of the Danish war. Earl Grey is probably the last man in England who would throw his hat in the air and cheer Garibaldi, or who would even go out of his way to meet the Italian hero; but like most of his order he has a strong sense of the honour and dignity of England, and feels keenly any departure from that fearless policy which has made our country the arbitor of Europe. His searchingly severe analysis of Earl Russel's diplomatic despatches brings out so clearly the vacillation, timidity, and meanness of the English Government, as to make one amazed and indignant that England should quietly submit to be ruled by a Ministry which has fatally lowered her reputation in the eyes of Europe. It appears that in the beginning of the negotiations, had England stood firm, and kept her pledged word to Denmark by threatening to declare war the moment the Prussians crossed the Danish frontier, France would not have held back from joining us. Lord Cowley had orders to invite the co-operation of France in "a strong remonstrance" to the German powers. The French Minister naturally asked :—"If the Germans don't listen to our remonstrance, what then?" We give Earl Grey's account of the English Ambassador's reply :—

"Lord Cowley must have been deeply mortified if his instructions did not allow him to answer that question. But what did he say? 'In that case it seems to me further deliberation will be necessary among the Powers that make application to Germany; but why anticipate difficulties which may never arise?' That answer was characteristic of the policy of Her Majesty's Government all through these affairs. (Hear.) Why anticipate difficulties? Was it not the great object of a statesman's life to anticipate possible difficulties? (Hear, hear.) He made or ought to make no move whatever without considering what counter moves might be made on the other side. To talk of a statesman not anticipating difficulties was as if one talked of a chess-player not anticipating diffiulties but always making his moves on the supposition that his opponent would not endeavour to defeat them. (A laugh.) He was not in the least surprised that, after receiving such an answer, M. Drouyn de Lhuys dropped the conversation and said he would report it to the Emperor. (Hear, hear). A few days afterwards he reminded Lord Cowley that having represented to Prince Gortschakoff that, if Russia did not adopt a certain policy towards Poland she would be held responsible, the Prince replied that Russia accepted the responsibility before God and man (a laugh), and the French Minister added that he was not willing to again expose himself to such a reply as that. (Hear, hear.)"

It is true that in a subsequent despatch Earl Russell talked more explicitly of declaring war on certain conditions; but the golden opportunity had been lost, the Duchies had already been invaded, and the Emperor Napoleon seems to have justly thought that it would be beneath his dignity to unite the policy of France with that of a country whose Foreign Minister writes in the haughty language of the Lord Chatham who made England's fleets and armies victorious all over the world, and acts in the pusillanimous spirit of the Lord Chatham who "waited for Sir Richard Strahan." The Germans, disregarding, as they might safely do, Lord Russell's belligerent despatches, pushed their troops rapidly on, and have now conquered Holstein and Schleswig and invaded Jutland. The final spectacle presented to us—and a pitiful one it is—is England going down on her knees to the Emperor Napoleon, and entreating him, by the mouth of Lord Clarendon, to forgive and forget, renew the *entente cordiale*, and keep his repentant ally out of a disagreeable scrape by consenting to a Conference. We may search our annals in vain for any more painful chapter in the history of English diplomacy.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship *Benares* proceeds to Suez to-day freighted with no mean burden of those who will be missed on the shores they leave behind. Our conscientious and hardworking Chief Justice is about to seek in six months' well earned repose the health and vigour which some eight years' incessant toil in the laborious duties of his office have naturally somewhat impaired: we wish him a pleasant holiday, and hope to see him return refreshed and restored. The same ship will also bear away Mr. Justice Forbes, whose place, we will venture to assert, cannot be easily supplied from the Civilians among whom the choice of a successor lies. No less difficult will it be to find an efficient substitute for the able and respected Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, one of the interpreters of the High Court of some nineteen years' standing. Mr. Howard, too, our Director of Public Instruction, will also leave us—and Oh! most insupportable affliction for Indian journalism! Mr. Robert Knight, whilom Editor of the *Times of India*. Amid the obloquy undeservingly heaped upon him, amid the showers of dirt flung by the unsparing organ of the latter, the former gentleman closes for the present a career, which is unparalleled in this Presidency or almost in any other, for its invaluable services to the cause of Education in India. The very best tribute to its success comes in the form of the unwearied hostility of the opponents who have attempted to measure themselves with its author. Such men and such journals as have set themselves so earnestly and so unprofitably to the task of writing him down are only adding a stone to the monument of his worthiness. There are some men whose opposition is the highest compliment which can be paid to solid sense, advanced liberality of opinion, independence of thought, and steady judgment: and it has been Mr. Howard's good fortune to have roused into a flame the slumbering hatred of men of that stamp. Nothing else was wanting to convince his friends of his success, that has not been supplied by the faint sibilant echoes of Exeter Hall denunciations, and the convulsive hootings of a great missionary organ, with which the public ear has now been too long wearied: while the very man whose journal has been leading the unmanly attack on Mr. Howard's reputation, Mr. Robert Knight, acknowledged unwittingly the truth of what we have remarked, when in his speech the other day, to the native Editors who went to lick his shoe, he said "the Universities will be pouring a steady stream of highly educated men into every channel of employment." We therefore say that no less in these impotent execrations and wailings, than in the undeniable success of the system of education he has pursued, will a discerning public learn his merits; while those that come after him may read in his honourable tenacity of purpose in shielding the great cause entrusted to him from the dangerous impact of good, but mischief-making and thoughtless, meddlers, the true line to pursue in their future policy.

It is scarcely perhaps our part to pronounce Mr. Knight's funeral oration: especially since his public career has expired amid the bonfires and squibs lighted to do him honour by no less a person than Sir Jamstjee Jeejeebhoy, and amid a jubilant and laudatory chorus sung by a choir of native Editors. Still less would it be becoming in us to allow so great a man to leave our shores without shedding a few drops of inky tears, and pronouncing one hyterical—"Bul-ul-ul-ess you!" For two mutual years, has the great teacher himself told us, his didactic pen will instruct other eyes than ours—for two sad years of separation will Mr. Gell, we learn on the same authority, lighten our darkness, while we are left to lament with the poet—

> Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand,
> And the sound of a voice that is still!

Now, if we are to believe Mr. Knight himself and his paper, he is a very superior sort of person indeed. He has never been tired of dilating on his own remarkable virtues, since the moment he entered upon his duties. The services he has rendered this country and the cause of journalism are his perpetual theme of admiration. Certainly whatever he has done he has been pretty well paid for; and it must have been very delightful to those native gentlemen who were rewarding him for his services to find that, according to his own account, they culminated in appointing Mr. Gell as his successor. That gentleman has since his tenure made himself so generally amiable and agreeable to the persons Mr. Knight was addressing, that to learn that he was likely to be in a position to favour his readers with his matutinal lucubrations for two years longer must have been a most gratifying circumstance.

Far be it from us, however, to say that Mr. Knight has not been a most useful sort of person in his way; on certain topics he has been exceedingly well crammed. But any one judging from the fuss made about his departure would think that the whole weight of Indian affairs had for years rested on his shoulders, and that he had been the very fly wheel of State. But the very opening sentence of his speech of thanks for the shower of silver which Sir Jamsetjte Jeejeebhhoy poured into his lap seems to us to unintentionally afford the very key to the motive which has really prompted his activity. "It would be affectation in me, were I to conceal," said he, "that I have long expected that the *native* community would make some demonstration of this kind, on the occasion of my leaving India." Certainly this little artless announcement somewhat mars the effect of the sudden assumption of impartial public spirit a little further on in his speech—"The Editor must accustom himself steadily to view every public question, in its bearing upon the whole community. He cannot constitute himself the organ or the representative of any section of it whatever, without becoming the mere minister to its prejudices, at least such would seem to be the case in India," Mr. Knight was speaking from experience we fancy when he gave utterance to this sentiment, an experience of which he has no reason to complain, since it has sent him off from our shores this very day with a plethoric purse stuffed full of native rupees.

In Mr. Knight's address to his native contemporaries, if there was a calm tone of insolent superiority, there was certainly good sense, and, we may add, good feeling. When, however, we think of the part he has allowed his journal to play towards Mr. Howard, we cannot help wishing that these his "last words" had occurred to his mind a fortnight ago—"whatever I may have been as an Editor let each of you take my last words into your memory. Rather see your right hand wither at your side, than use it as the instrument of calumny, falsehood, or oppression; and be sure of this, that, let appearances be what they may at the moment, truth and right are in the end omnipotent." The sentiment is splendid, whatever he may have been as he says "as an Editor."

MR. HOWARD'S plaint against the *Times of India* was filed in the High Court yesterday. It was, however, rejected by Sir Joseph Arnould, who doubted whether the articles complained of were libellous, but allowed an appeal to the Full Court. This result is of course what Mr. Howard's advisers expected.

SOMEHOW (says the *Friend of India*) a subscription list intended to show respect for the memory of a man whose services have distinguished him in India always dwindles into a feeble failure. "When Lord Clyde died, the proposal to get up a memorial in his honour was accepted with apparent warmth by the public. It has now fallen into the usual stage—subscriptions have ceased, no one appears to be giving any further thought to it, and a trophy has unmistakeably set in. *The Times* endeavours to blow the sinking embers into a flame, and says that India 'has not remitted its quota, which is sure to be considerable.' The friends of Lord Clyde are likely to be disappointed in this expectation. Whether Lord Clyde was popular here or not, it is pretty certain that there will not be very much given towards the memorial. Eight thousand guineas are still required, and we do not believe they will ever be collected. The committee will eventually have to make the best of what money they already have."

IT appears (says the *Hurkaru*) that Major General A. Becher, C. B., succeeds to the command of the Lucknow Division, in consequence of an Order having been received from England, reversing the proportion of the Divisional commands in the Bengal Presidency hitherto held by the Royal and the Indian officers. "Heretofore there have been three Divisions for the Indian, or Company's, General officers, and four for the Royal, or Queen's, officers; but in future, we believe, the Indians will have four and the Royals three. This is a curious order in these days, when we should rather expect to have seen the late Company's officers lose what they have than get more, but perhaps the stupid prejudice against them has commenced Sir Charles Wood's favourite manœuvre of 'dying out;' and when the Company's men follow the example, Sir Charles or his successor will find themselves in a fix."

THE same paper which mentioned a few days ago, that the Head Quarters and two Batteries of the 2nd Brigade Royal, late Bengal, Horse Artillery, would go home to England next cold season, the entire Brigade leave for England; as five Horse Batteries will embark for India during the coming summer, and be out here in the cold weather. "The 16th Brigade Royal, late Bengal, Artillery will follow the 2nd Brigade out of India in the cold season of next year, 1865-6, as at present arranged. We believe that there is considerable trepidation amongst the officers of 2nd Brigade, as regards the sudden and serious change from Indian allowances to the meagre pay of England, and we are not surprised at it, for the transition is really a formidable one, and its severity can scarcely be exaggerated. However, the Bengal Artillery almost unanimously volunteered for general service, and accepted the *ubique*; and as the change must have come some time, it is, perhaps, as well this year as any other. Supposing that, as appears to be now arranged, one Brigade of the late Bengal Artillery should leave India every year, the last Brigade, would take its departure in the cold weather of 1870-71, when the amalgamation would be complete.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 13TH MAY.

French Steamer *Tigre* from Suez with *Candia's* Mails anchored.

CALCUTTA.

13TH MAY.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., 3½ to 4 discount.
Five per Cent, 6 to 6¼ premium.
Five and half per Cent., 14 to 14¼ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1¼d.
Freights to London, deadweight, £2 15s. to £3 per ton.
Jute, £3 to £3 10s. per ton.
Seeds, £3 to £3 12s. 6d. per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 10-6 to Rs. 10-10 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 7, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-12 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, as. 10 9 pies to as. 11 per morah, nominal.
Market for Piece Goods improving.
Market for Twist very dull, no buyers.

LIVERPOOL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, 16TH APRIL.

THE political news by this mail is particularly unimportant. We are perhaps on the eve of great events, but are at present experiencing that quietness which is said to characterise their approach. The Conference on the Danish question is about to assemble, and Lord Clarendon has gone upon a mission to the French Emperor, for the purpose it is supposed of concerting some common action between the two governments to secure a suspension of hostilities. Without an armistice it is difficult to see what good can result from the Conference, but perhaps it was not a bad idea to obtain first a general consent to that measure, and then enforce a truce.

American advices are very devoid of interest, but stirring news is expected soon. Grant is reorganising the army of the Potomac, and another attempt is to be made upon Richmond, when he is ready.

The great event of the fortnight in home news has been the arrival of Garibaldi. The whole nation seems to have risen to greet the man who in modern times has come most nearly to the ideal of a hero. He is the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, he has been visited by Lords Palmerston and Russell, he is feted by the nobility, and the common people wait patiently in crowds to catch a passing glimpse of the General. So far he has shown considerable tact and great good sense in avoiding the error of identifying himself with any political party, and in defeating courteously some attempts which have been made with that object. He will visit the various principal towns in succession, and the competition for him is great. A few voices of dissent have been heard amid the universal shout of welcome which has met him: the voices of the extreme Catholic party whose contradictory political creed embraces radicalism at home with absolutism abroad: but indeed they are more nearly allied than some people think. Meanwhile our good neighbours on the Continent, who attach a significance to every movement of a public man, persist, as might have expected, in attributing political motives to Garibaldi's visit. His reception is ominously commented upon, and evidently disliked by the people in office. The newspaper writers of the Continent—whose profound knowledge of our ways, habits, and institutions, is well known—are already foretelling the plots that will be hatched between this revolutionist, the Lord Mayor, and Palmerston, who has a sinister and selfish notion in all he does, from the surrender of the Ionian Islands to the expectation that people should pay their debts. Our old friend M. Assolant, too, seems to have been amusing the Parisians with an account of the reception and banquet Garibaldi would receive from the Lord Mayor: the banquet in his account seems to consist chiefly of turtle soup and pudding. This M. Assolant who once resided one whole week in England is the gentleman who revealed to us some time ago, you may remember, the awful callousness with which our nation regarded suicide: and who gave a graphic description of a gentleman who, having decided the "to be or not to be" business in the negative, goes up to the third storey, and having stretched his neck out of window calmly cuts his throat, "while the passers by, sprinkled with the blood, merely look up, and crying 'Godam'! pass on."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought out his budget in one of those great speeches for which he will long be famous, and which, as it has been said, "make arithmetic picturesque." The sugar duties are to be reduced, several little annoying and unfair inequalities are to be removed, and the income-tax lowered one penny. To pay income-tax is a thing to thank Heaven for, and to pay as little as possible it is to be hoped will be a thing we shall have to thank Mr. Gladstone for. There was to have been a fight in the House last night on malt-sugar, but the Right Hon. Benjamin told his little boys to behave themselves and very little came of it. The question of the sugar duties themselves has yet to be discussed, and the refiners are organising an opposition for the purpose of enacting a uniform rate: this, however, is not a party question, like that of beer.

The discount rate after verging upon 5 per cent. seems likely enough to compel the raising of the Bank minimum to 7 per cent. The reserve of notes has been reduced by £789,363, and the bullion has diminished by £536,363. The demand of specie for export still continues, and our requirements increase with an increasing commerce. The discount demand was very heavy yesterday and the rates demanded for good bills were in every case above the present bank rate. The pressure, however, is not expected to be very lasting: the unfavourable look of the bank returns is in some measure to be attributed to the payment of dividends, and the reserve is always less at the close of a quarter.

The crop of new schemes continues to flourish and the rage at present is for new banks. Several old and respectable private houses have amalgamated either with new or existing joint-stock concerns, the last being the junction of Messrs. Masterman & Co. with the Agra and United Service Bank. The recently published balance-sheet of the latter is a favourable specimen of banking success. As I write I hear the Bank of England has raised its rate to 7 per cent.

Talking of telegrams I may remark that the last batch from your fine city though the quickest yet sent were strange contradictions, especially in the item of the report on the goods market: some advised improvement, some decline.

The Manchester market is decidedly better, although the encouragement which it should now be receiving from Indian markets is still awanting. This week prices are a shade higher, and 7lbs grey shirtings are quoted 17s. to 17s. 6d., and 8¼ lbs. 20s. to 21s.: yarns are in fair demand without alteration. The actual business done is limited enough, but trade is in a sound state which is evidenced by the fact that new mills are gradually being opened and old ones are beginning to work longer time. Stocks are light, the demand from abroad cannot be very long delayed; and looking at the present price of the raw material and the comparatively very poor prospects of supply, there should be in the value of manufactures a margin for some considerable advance.

The past week has been a very active one in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and, in spite of very heavy arrivals, sales amount to 84,500 bales, 43,800 being taken by the trade, for the seven days. The demand has run chiefly upon the better long-stapled kinds, and spinners seem to have supplied themselves with great confidence. Egyptians have advanced ⅛d. to 1d. per lb. and are still 1d. to 2d. per lb. under the rates advised to-day by telegram from Alexandria. Surats are not in such favour and no advance from the lowest point can be quoted except for the very best sorts which are still left a shade under the rates of last mail. The poorer kinds which are being constantly added to are more than ever unsaleable, and where cheap cotton is wanted continue to give place to Chinas, which have of late been tempting from their relative cheapness besides their usual characteristic of being very clean. Chinas are fully ½d. dearer. The business for arrival has also shown some activity, though it has of late been of a more dubious character than heretofore. "Bearing" operations carried to great lengths had rather unsettled confidence—not in the staple—but in the operator, and the *bona fide* buyer and seller now act very cautiously. Dhollera of March and April shipment guaranteed "fair merchants" has been done as high as 21½d—a very speculative price: Western Madras guaranteed new and June sailing, 20d.; China, February sailing, 17¼d: June or July delivery 17d. The export demand continues small, but will largely increase if a glimpse of peace be afforded by the coming Conference. The confidence felt generally in the future of the market is shown by the fact not only of the price of arrival cotton, but that the present large sales and improvement in price have been coincident with enormous arrivals: these have chiefly occurred within the past week and have brought us 110,000 bales including 56,257 Surats and 25,951 Chinas: the latter, too, are not the small bales sent at first, but mostly pressed bales weighing about 300lbs. each and in some cases more.

The stock to-day is estimated at 365,200 bales against 350,780 bales last year. Cotton at sea from India 255,000 bales against 220,000 in 1863. The association for the import of American cotton, that is to say for wholesale blockade running by limited liability, has exploded: the Attorney General has given the scheme its quietus. The Company made some noise here, and it must be admitted that the idea was a bold one.

The wool trade is in a very sound condition, and the country demand is good. Much is expected of the coming public sales in May, as competition may be excited by the smallness of stocks; present holdings of East India do not exceed 6,500 bales, but there are some parcels overdue. The demand runs chiefly on good stapled clean sorts: inferior kinds are still dull as the 'great American demand' has, somehow or other never set in yet.

A large business continues to be done in seeds, and an export demand for America, where the ever-varying tariff of democracy is again to be changed, has raised the price of linseed 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter. Bombay is worth Rs. 64-6, Calcutta Rs. 60 to 62. A steady business has been done in rapeseed also: brown is worth Rs. 50 to 56, and yellow Guzerat Rs. 62 to 64-3.

Sugar has been excited by the new Budget and has advanced 2s. 6d. per cwt.: during the fortnight a large speculative business is being done for arrival and our market closes with great firmness. The metal market is decidedly easier. Iron is nominally the same but orders can be placed at lower rates than those officially quoted. Copper is very dull although prices were reduced £5 per ton on the 11th instant. Spelter, in which there has been great speculation on the supposition that the Dano-German war would create a scarcity, has been very disappointing, and is £1 per ton cheaper with a drooping tendency.

Freights are very low. Dead weight is extremely scarce and has been taken at 20s. per ton. Goods can be shipped at 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton measurement. Recent arrivals have greatly increased the tonnage available and a still greater depression of rates may occur.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 18TH APRIL.

THE Prussian guns are still thundering away at Duppel and the Austrians have fallen into the back ground. Now that all interest is concentrated on the attack on Alsen Island, they have been heard of in Jutland and in front of Federicia, but their movements have neither been sudden nor choleric. Hindered for a long time from opening fire by heavy roads and the impossibility of moving large quantities of artillery and ammunition, the Prussians are now making up for lost time. On the 20th the Conference will meet in London and the first question raised will be that of an Armistice. Already the British Cabinet is said to have proposed to that of Denmark the abandonment of Duppel. Should the Danes retire without having been actually driven from their stronghold by the Prussian troops then Prussia would be unable to take her seat at the Conference table flushed with a military success, and urging stronger claims on account of victory. If the Danes were to fall back unbeaten, then Wrangel would be robbed of his prey and his glory: he would be merely taking possession of a ship deserted by her crew when found to be in a sinking condition. Berlin sees this game with jealous eye and has sent telegram on telegram and detachment on detachment to hurry the fall of the beleaguered town. About the 8th of the month the Prussians went to work in real earnest, battery after battery opening its fire but with not much effect. The peaceful town of Sonderburg was soon reduced to ruins and a very general cry went through Europe at this barbarity, for firing into a town without due notice to the inhabitants, and leaving the Danish bastions unharmed. The Prussians declare they did give notice, but this appears to be false. Had they done so they could hardly have been blamed for levelling Sonderburg, for General Gerlach, the Danish commander-in-chief had his head-quarters in the town. Now Wrangel is fighting against time: he has pushed on with much audacity parallel after parallel and has reached to within 100 yards of the Danish works. His batteries keep up a continual roar, 400 guns plying the stubborn earthworks with their iron hail. Gerlach begins to feel his want of men telling on him seriously: he can no longer repair at night the damage which the Prussian gunners have done by day. With more troops he would make frequent sorties and hinder the enemy from approaching almost as he likes: now each of the Prussian batteries throws from 700 to 800 balls a day, some of them at point-blank range. However, the assault will be a trying affair: the Danes appear to be husbanding their forces for the supreme moment and are ready for the fray, confident in their cause' in each, other and their own individual courage. The Prussians have already given an instance of their dislike to emerging from their trenches and rushing on the now reposing batteries of their enemies. They know with what reception they will meet: there are ditches with scythe blades and pikes to be filled up, twisted telegraph wires to be cut through, redoubts 40 feet high, and behind these an obstinate foe whose courage alone prevents him from being driven to despair. A few days more and there must be some decisive result.

Lord Clarendon has been here on a mission trying to know the whole mind of the "Inscrutable" as Lord Palmerston calls the Emperor. How hard it is on Denmark that, because England would not aid Poland, France will not aid King Christian who is not in rebellion, but bravely defending his Crown!

The morgue is an old Paris institution which one went to see from curiosity and which one left with a feeling of horror. The old building had about it all the aspect one would naturally suppose in a "dead house." The massive stones of which it was constructed had a damp greenish appearance from which even the sun turned with disgust. It stood on the river, not the branch of the Seine which ripples and sparkles, but that branch where the waters are dank and where heavy barges and rats alone exist. A new morgue has now been raised in a more lively spot and in the Italian style. With so many improvements going on in Paris it was only just that the dead, no doubt tax-payers in their time, should be furnished with something like a decent abode whilst lying exposed to the public eye. Not long ago statistics taken in different countries showed that the percentage of suicide was greater in France than in England. The French mind was rather astonished at the figures, thinking British gin and British spleen in the habit of driving innumerable souls of islanders to seek refuge in Hades. The confidence of Frenchmen in their own merits allows them to keep ahead; so in lively faith they continue to stifle themselves with charcoal, leap from high monuments, and junp into deep water. Many a curious tale might be told in the Edgar Poe style of the doomed old morgue. During some of the later revolutions it was often filled to overflowing with unclaimed dead. It is not many years ago that a house of evil fame came tumbling down in the middle of the night. A beam fell over the head of the lady proprietor and protected her like an ægis from the ruins which were beating about her. The next day she was dug out clasping some silver spoons, she was unhurt, but none of her customers escaped and 32 couples were carried to the morgue. None of them were claimed, so the bodies were flung into the common ditch and there burned. When the new morgue was opened I went to see it: it stands on the same island as, and to the rear of, Notre Dame. Religion and death in presence. The new building has quite an elegant air, and unlike the old it has plenty of accommodation. There was a ceaseless crowd going in one door and coming out of another; I entered and on two of the stone slabs which are placed behind an iron grating were lying two corpses. The bodies were naked but were covered from the waist to the knee with a leathern apron: the one was a man the other a woman. The man one would say had almost attained the prime of life; his face was turned towards the gaping idlers; one read upon it a good deal of firmness, and he appeared like a man who had toiled through the heat and burden of the day. He took a plunge into Lethe at last and all his labour was lost. I could not help looking and wondering why this man should have slipped his moorings and drifted off in the dark. Close to him and on another reeking slab was lying a lovely young woman. Her head was slightly turned aside as if, like Charlotte Corday, who blushed when Samson after having cut off her head smote her cheek, she experienced shame even after death. Her form was perfectly moulded and her hair was dark and luxuriant. Had some one played her false or was she as Hood sung:—

> One more unfortunate,
> Weary of breath;
> Rashly importunate,
> Gone to her death.

At one of the side doors of this charnel house two of the keepers were lounging, chatting, and smoking; they looked like two well-to-do merchants waiting for some one to come and claim their goods. Custom had made them callous. On one of the walls was traced in gilded letters a notice that the morgue settled all accounts, and that if any person should recognise a friend or relative recognition would be attended with no expense. Poverty might go there without a "sou" in its pocket, and see a father, mother, sister, or brother, and shirk out in order that it might not be charged with the last expenses. I stepped out in the open air and the sun was just falling down behind the massive turrets and the flying buttresses of the Cathedral: a bride and bridegroom were driving hurriedly past: underneath Archbishop Bridge was toiling and panting a lumbering steamer noisy with mechanical life. This scene gave me food for reflection as I walked home to dinner, and I still see and remember perfectly the faces and attitudes of the two first bodies placed in the new morgue.

We are about to commemorate Shakspeare's tercentenary festival. Astronomers tells us of stars whose light travelling earthward since the creation has only just reached this globe. Notwithstanding the immensity of Shakspeare's genius, his works half a century ago were only known to very erudite people in this country. At last they have become popular and Shakspeare's name (he is no longer called the divine Williams) is as familiar to the French ear as that of any French poet. A writer speaking of him the other day compared his force to that of Corneille Moliere and Beaumarchais, the three leading types of the French stage. We should be proud of this compliment. It has always struck me that one of Skakspeare's greatest triumphs was his writing so far in advance of his age. Literature was in a perfect chaos when his brilliant pen was at work over his divine creations. Corneille, the father of the French stage, was only born when Shakespeare had finished his labours. After Corneille came Moliere, Racine, Voltaire, and then Beaumarchais, whose Barber of Seville and Marriage of Figaro had so much influence in blowing to a flame the latent French Revolution. Voltaire introduced English literature to the French. Having been beaten by the laquais of a Marquis the philosopher took refuge in the home of liberty. Clarke improved his infidelity, Butler's Hudibras his wit, and Shakspeare and Congreve his taste for the drama. Voltaire endeavoured to translate the "Plain Dealer" of Wycherley, but found its wit, of so volatile a nature that it escaped as it passed from English to French. He then turned his attention to Shakspeare. French tragedy is subject to most stringent rules and is all written in rhyme. Voltaire made an effort to translate Julius Cæsar in blank verse: in this he failed, for the French language is not adapted to that style of composition. The petulant wit was highly incensed and launched more than one spiteful invective at the Bard of Avon for not having written in rhyme. Yet Voltaire's first success on the stage was the Edipus of Sophocles. Did Sophocles, Aristophanes, Euripides, Terence, or Plautus write in rhyme? Shakspeare is now known, and understood here, and has his 50 translators. Amongst the best persons who have endeavoured to render his superb language into French may be named Guizot, Dumas, Hugo, and Jules Lacroix.

I have mentioned from time to time the position of the Confederate steamers putting into French ports. The *Rappahannock* which some time ago put into Calais for repairs is still for some unexplained reason under embargo. The *Georgia* has just arrived at Bordeaux wanting something done to her machinery. When Lady O'Looney departed this life her virtues &c. &c. were thus recorded on her tombstone: she was described as—"bland, passionate, and deeply religious; also she painted in water colours and sent many pictures to the Exhibition: she was niece of the great Edmund Burke, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." The *Gironde* in somewhat similar and illogical manner describes the *Confederate* at Bordeaux. This ship carries 8 guns, 300 men, and is very sharp: her commander, Captain Maffit, speaks French fluently; her officers are relatives of the best families in the Southern States, and the crew has not a ferocious appearance. The *Gironde* adds that the vessel herself has a respectable look, but thinks she will find it a difficult matter to get to sea as a Federal cruiser is off the mouth of the river on the look out day and night.

More Spanish marriages are about to take place, but this time they will not endanger relations between France and England. Both Bourbon and Orleanist have become private individuals. Amongst the banns in the first arrondissement of Paris are those of the Count of Paris with his cousin the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. The publication is made in the following terms—M. Albert d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, of the Palace of Claremont, in the county of Surrey, England, and M. de d'Orleans, Infanta of Spain, of the Palace of St. Elmo at Seville, Spain.

A curious religious ceremony took place at Rueil on the 10th April. A bell of considerable artistic value which had been presented to the church of that place had to be christened. The Emperor and Empress were sponsors: the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Versailles. The bell which is about 4 feet 4 inches in height bears the following inscription "I am called Napoleon Eugenie, having had for godfather Napoleon III. and for god-mother the Empress Eugenie." The ceremony was concluded with a "Domine salvum fac Imperatorem." The Roman Catholic religion still decks itself out in this country and appeals to the senses with its costumes and its music. In Spain it is still what it was in France during the reign of the last Valois—when Henri III. and Court used to walk barefooted on a cold morning to some distant chapel keeping up animal heat by means of copious flagellation. A gentleman writing a few days since from Spain concludes his letter as follows:—"In the centre of Madrid, in the street of the arsenal, is the church of San Gines. On Monday, Thursday, and Good Friday at 3 P. M. the vaults of that church are crowded with the faithful, who after a sermon adapted to the circumstances indulge in the pleasure of mutually scourging one another with a fervour worthy of the famous penitents of the League. I do not know how long this scene lasts, but I am told until blood flows from the backs of the performers. Is not this a scandal to the century in which we live?

A M. Fonvielle has written an interesting article on cyclones. In the vicinity of the Equator the air above the ocean is generally calm; but along the coasts the atmosphere is disturbed twice a day owing to the different rates at which the sea and earth receive and retain the heat of the sun. Often, however, from various causes these changes meet with obstacles whence a contest arises which manifests itself in a storm. This storm is nothing but a gigantic whirlwind of the same nature as those we sometimes see imparting a spiral motion to the dust of the streets. The spiral motion in the air which constitutes a tempest or cyclone takes place from right to left in the northern hemisphere and from left to right in the southern one. But whilst this motion is being effected, another translation occurs simultaneously, the whole cyclone advancing towards the Pole along a given meridian. A cyclone with a base of 100 miles and an altitude of 4 comprises a weight of air equal to 20,000 millions of tons. One may easily imagine the havoc of which such a monster is capable. To raise such a mass with a velocity of 10 miles an hour a force of 10,000 millions horse-power would be requisite. But as it is only transported along the meridian a considerable reduction must be made, and it is calculated that the real force requisite to set this demon in motion is only 10,000,000 horse-power. Another effect takes place while the cyclone is at work; the barometrical pressure being much greater at the perimeter of the cyclone than within, the water rises inside to an altitude of about 3 feet, and thus a wave is carried along by the cyclone which carries all before it. Still the unvarying motion of the cyclone offers an experienced mariner every chance of escape. Captain Julien Felix has left a description of a storm which overtook the *Belle-Poule*, the frigate which brought home the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena. On the 16th Dec. 1846 the *Belle-Poule* was overtaken by a storm; it took her two hours to reach the centre of the cyclone where she found herself in the midst of a sudden calm. This did not last long, for she soon got into the opposite segment, and as was natural had to bear up against the tempest in a contrary direction to the previous one.

The Emperor of Mexico who has been ill starts in a few days for Vera Cruz. The *Moniteur* of yesterday published all the ratifications. His French Majesty will be only too delighted when the affair is entirely off his hands. All the expenses of the French expedition are to be borne by Mexico, who begins with a nice load of debt on her back.

The Polish insurrection still holds lead against all the Russian forces: it is like the fire that cannot be quenched. No sooner is there joy at St. Petersburgh over the destruction of the last band than others arise. The dragon's teeth of rebellion must have been thickly sown for the production of such a harvest. Chiefs who have been killed half a dozen times in official prints spring to life again in some deep unfathomable forest or in the quaking morass. The Russian Government gives statistics showing the state of the Kingdom of Poland before it rose in rebellion. In 1862 the entire population was 5,910,680. More than three million belonged to the rural population, though this number is said to include 87,317 Jews following no agricultural pursuit. The land in the kingdom was divided into 17,837 estates; of these 3,846 were held by the Crown and 1,330 by the clergy; divers institutions and townships. Now whole villages are being filled up with Russians and the good people of St. Petersburg are intent on extirpating not only the Poles but their religion, the Greek is to be substituted for the Roman heresy, and already is Poland being flooded with Greek crosses.

Great offence has been given here owing to Russia having celebrated, rather noisily and with intent to irritate, the 50th Anniversary of the entry of the allies into Paris. On that day at St. Petersburg all the old standards which had been carried during the reign of the 1st Alexander were borne by veterans who had taken part in the campaign of 1814. The trumpets and bugles rang out the same fanfares as had been played by the Russian troops when they marched insultingly through the streets of the French capital to encamp in the Bois de Boulogne and to cut down its trees for their bivouac fires. The wrath of Russia comes from seeing the hand of Napoleon in the Polish Revolution; a couple of years ago the Emperor put a stop to the firing of cannon in honour of the French retreat from Moscow; he said enough powder had been expended on the celebration of that event.

In writing about reptiles a Bordeaux doctor remarks that all kind of venom do not act alike. That of Cleopatra's aspic causes apoplexy; that of the horned viper, spasms; that of the dipsas, inflammation of the throat and great thirst; that of the viper, jaundice; that of the lostaen of Arabia a general tumefaction; and those of other species gangrene, lockjaw, &c. &c., the variety being quite charming. However Dr. Desmartis thinks that all these different actions may be rendered of service to therapeutics. In India, he remarks that birds stung by certain spiders will remain as if dead for hours and then return to life again. In America the savages who are in the possession of a terrible poison into which they dip their arrows know how to graduate the dose so as only to benumb the victim they do not want to kill. Dr. Desmartis thinks much good might be done by a judicious inoculation—an inoculation not left to the good or bad will of the owner.

In my last letter I gave you some account of the difficulties of the Count of Chambord, relating how he had nobly paid the debts of his mother the Duchess of Berry. After the death of her first husband the Duchess married the Duke Della Grezia, who gambled to a great extent. The Duke has just died of typhus fever at his chateau of Brunnsee.

BOMBAY.

WE understand there is every probability of Mr. John Connon, Barrister-at-Law, being appointed to the office of Second Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court under the new Act, which will come into operation from June next.

WE understand that Mr. J. F. Hore, the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, has been granted an increase of Rupees 500 to his salary, which will in future be Rupees 2,000 per mensem. There seems to be no doubt, however, that this gentleman will be promoted to an early vacancy on the Bench of the High Court.

THE following additional passengers to those reported in our list of yesterday proceed by the mail steamer *Benares*, Captain Collett, this morning, bound for Aden and Suez via Marseilles—Captain White Hill, Bombay Army: via Southampton—Miss Payne; Madame Grimbach; Mr. Ringrose; Mr. Benvi; Mr. J. Wragg; Mr. Rawlinson; Mrs. Taylor; Mr. Hay; Mrs. Young; Mr. Trinkett.

A CALCULATION of the imports of cotton in Liverpool within the last ten days, places the market value of the cotton at £5,858,045. This includes the cotton from all sources, India, China, Egypt, America, the Levant, and other places.—*Manchester, Examiner, April* 18.

THE report of the directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation has been issued in anticipation of the annual meeting. It proposes a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 7 per cent.; making, with the 7 per cent. already paid, a dividend of 19 per cent. for the year 1863. A balance is carried forward of £9,519. No ultimate loss is expected from the defalcations of the Chinese cashier at Shanghai.—*Id.*

WE understand that instructions have been received in Bombay from the Supreme Government to abolish the Thuggee and Dacoity establishments. The duties of these establishments will in future be conducted by the two Police Commissioners. A large saving will thus be effected to the State; and it speaks well for the internal administration of the affairs of the country, that the executive finds itself in a position to dispense with these exceptional establishments. For some years past Thuggee has been unknown in this Presidency, and Dacoity is now of very rare occurrence.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment on the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"Agatha"..............................Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Alexandra"..............................Schmuck.
Cavatina (Op).—"I'l Pirate"..............................Bellini.
Quadrille.—"New Christy Minstrels"......D'Egville.
Selection (Op.)—Lucia di Lammermoor.Donizetti.
Galop.—"Great Comet"..............................Jullien.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, Captain R. Curling, which leaves this morning for China &c., carries on board 1238¼ chests of Malwa Opium and the following passengers:

For Galle.—Private Thorrington; Mr. W. Kennedy; Private Mulguers; Serjeant Callaghan; Private Selor; Private Branningan; Private Godfrey; Mr. Cowell; and Mr. and Mrs. Russell and infant.

For Calcutta.—Major, Mrs., and Miss Walter; and Mrs. Rachel, daughter, and servant.

For Singapore.—Mr. D. A. Costa.

For Shanghai.—Captain Fairbrother and servant.

A VERY SUSPICIOUS CASE.—The Coroner has, for some days past, had a very mysterious case of poisoning under investigation, the evidence in which is of such a nature as to lead to the suspicion that the party who has been poisoned—a native boy of about ten years of age—has been made away with on account of some dispute about property. The poison (arsenic) was administered to the deceased in some sweetmeat, and he died from the effects of it shortly after his admission into the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. The medical officers of the Hospital have traced the poison and ascribe the boy's death to this cause alone. The further examination of the witnesses in the case by the Coroner has been adjourned until next week; and in the mean time the executive police are doing what they can to connect the "missing links in the chain of evidence." Two persons—a man and a woman—are in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the crime of wilful murder.

THE NEW SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Now that the Small Cause Court Bill has passed into Law, all eyes are turned towards this tribunal to see how it will work in its extended jurisdiction. There will be four Judges, and in addition to the gentlemen who already fill the Bench of that Court, a new Barrister Judge will be appointed. Several plaints have already been filed in the extended jurisdiction. We give below the number of cases in which professional gentlemen were engaged during the last month, with an average of professional cases during the preceding year ending March 1864. The result is remarkable as showing the increased confidence of the public in native pleaders, although it is quite possible that this may be traced to the latter taking very much lower fees than the professional gentlemen.

		MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR A YEAR.
Cases in which Barristers were engaged...	22 —	19½
Ditto in which Attorneys were engaged...	46 —	40¼
Ditto in which Native Pleaders were engaged.........	109 —	79¾

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—12TH MAY.)

RUMPUS ON BOARD SHIP.—John Homersham, chief mate of the ship *Mathran*, was charged as follows: Mr. Keir appeared for the defence.

Robert Allen, commander of above named ship, being sworn, said:—I am master of the ship *Matheran*. The defendant is my chief mate. Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night I found a boat alongside and ordered it off. A man came into my cabin and asked me how I had the audacity to order off his boat. I don't know that man. I put him out of my cabin and shut the door. I went on deck and was knocked down by five men: defendant was one. He kicked me in the mouth when I was down. He had either a boot or shoe on. As soon as he had done this he jumped over the side into his brother's boat, and went away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Keir.—This happened at half-past nine. I said "Oh, Mr. Homersham, is it you?" He said "Yes, it is me you d—d rascal." I was surprised to see him one of the five men. I hadn't time to say anything to them. I did not call to the mate, and say "come off, and I will give it to you." I did strike all five, but it was in self-defence, until I was knocked down. I swear I did not strike first. The whole affair lasted 4 or 5 minutes. I was perfectly sober at the time, and there was sufficient light for me to distinguish faces.

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Wheaton Furze, apprentice, acting as 3rd mate, said:—He did not see the beginning of the fray, but he saw a scuffle and the mate strike and kick the captain.

Jonathan Railton, carpenter, said.—Last night the captain came on board and seeing aboat alongside asked what business it had there. The mate of the *Castilian* who was on board seemed to take the observation as insulting, and went towards the captain's cabin. A little altercation ensued. Next the captain came on the poop and said something to the effect that he'd see whether he or the mate (defendant) was the better man. The mate went on the poop, there was a struggle, and when the witness went off he saw the captain and mate both at it. The mate asked witness to see fair play. Witness asked the captain to go below. He went, Witness swears to having seen the mate kick the captain when down. Could not say who struck the first blow. There were other men on the poop not belonging to the ship. They did not strike the captain in the presence of witness.

By Mr. Keir.—It appeared to be a fair stand up fight. In fair weather the mate wears patent leather boots.

Mr. Keir, for the defence, said—The captain's account was untrue. He had called up the mate and commenced the fight and he had only got his deserts.

Charles Hobart, boatswain of the *Castilian*, said.—He was on board the *Matheran* last night at about half-past 10. We had gone for the purpose of putting the chief mate on board. On reaching the ship he asked our chief mate up. The captain asked with an oath, why that boat was alongside? Defendant said he had asked the mate up. Then some one remarked there was a row on board. Witness ran up out of the boat, and saw our mate coming from the cabin. The captain called Mr. Homersham. He replied "Sir." The captain said "come up here on the poop and we'll see who is the best man." Some portion of the *Matheran's* crew with two of witness's men and himself went aft. The captain made to strike the mate which he avoided. They then scuffled together and both fell against a hen coop. Witness was of opinion that the captain was the aggressor.

Donald Mackenzie, chief officer of the *Castilian*, said.—He was on board the *Matheran*, the captain of which told him to clear out, struck him and tore his coat, and calling out to defendant said he considered him caninely related, and if he would walk aft he would show him something, the mate did so and the captain struck him. The mate denied striking the captain, and produced his shirt with blood upon it, but could show no marks. The captain had a cut on the lip which he said was from the kick received from the mate. The case was adjourned for the evidence of the steward.

Friday, 13th May

THE ASSAULT ON BOARD THE "MATHERAN."—His Worship this morning convicted the chief mate of having kicked the captain in the mouth. There were circumstance in the evidence which induced his Worship to be more lenient than he otherwise should. The defendant was fined Rs. 30 and warned that if anything of the kind occurred again,—and he was convicted,—he would be sent to jail with hard labour for twelve weeks.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Fourteen seamen of the ship *Lady Falkland* were charged with refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The captain said that between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning they all knocked off. They said the ship was not fit to go to sea, she was not seaworthy—her spars and rigging were all bad. The prisoners repeated the same to His Worship and said they were all willing to go in the ship, provided she was furnished with new rigging &c which they objected to. The captain produced two certificates from two surveyors pronouncing the spars and rigging fit for her to proceed on her voyage to Calcutta. His Worship said he did not doubt the truth of the certificates, but it was necessary that the surveyors should appear in Court in order that they might swear to their certificates, also to the truth of that which they contained.

The case was adjourned for the attendance of the surveyors.

BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.

DHOBY'S FREAKS.—Seeba Ruttonjee, a dhoby, was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust a number of pieces of wearing apparel the property of two seamen, inhabitants of the Sailors' Home. The evidence was quite conclusive against the prisoner—but he persisted in denying the receipt of the clothes.—He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for each case, the second sentence to commence at the expiration of the first.

REVIVAL OF A LATE NUISANCE.—Charles Brown, one of the well known "loafers" about the Dhobee Talao liquor shops, was charged with being drunk and assaulting two native butlers. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner went into a liquor shop and asked one of the complainants to treat him, complainant refused and left the shop: the prisoner followed and challenged him to fight, this invitation was declined, when the prisoner drew a sheath knife and made a blow at complainant who, to protect himself, raised a hand and received a slight cut on the hand, his friend joined him in seizing the prisoner, and also received a slight cut, they succeeded in handing him over to a constable. The prisoner in defence said that the two complainants with others, attacked him, and he drew his knife to protect himself against them. He admitted having been drunk at the time, and was fined Rs 5, in default fourteen days' hard labour in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*13th May*.)

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIAN CONVERTS.—Two Affghans, named Sheerbut Acbar and Khureaskhan Mareaskan, were placed at the bar charged with assaulting Sumboo Nagoo and Wittoo Dammoo, two converts to Christianity from Hindooism and pupils of the General Assembly's Institution of the Church of Scotland, on the night of Thursday the 12th instant, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock.

From the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, it appeared that Sumboo and Wittoo, who both live at the Institution in Agiary Lane with the Rev. Alexander Forbes, a Missionary of the Church of Scotland, were returning from a pleasure excursion to Elephanta with four other converts and the Rev. Mr. Forbes; and when they arrived near the gate of the Institution the uncle of Sumboo came up to him, and aided by the defendants seized upon him. Wittoo, who is the same young man respecting whom an application was made to the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* on Monday last, was also seized hold of by one of the prisoners, and both of them were beaten and dragged along the road; the object of the parties engaged in the outrage seemingly being to kidnap them and carry them away from the Mission premises to their relatives. There has for some time past been considerable excitement amongst the Camattee community, to which these interesting young neophytes belong, in consequence of their being apprehensive that the rite of baptism was about to be administered to them; and there seems to be little doubt that the defendants in the present case, who are recent importations from Central Asia, were hired for the purpose of assisting in carrying them off from the Mission premises, with what ulterior object it is not difficult to conceive. Fortunately the young men had friends on the spot who stoutly resisted the onset made upon them, and great credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Forbes and Mr. John Poyntz who came to the rescue in the nick of time to prevent the imminently impending catastrophe, and with the aid of Constables Jackson and Ross, put the rioters to the rout and took the two defendants into custody on the spot redhanded. The assault was proved on the clearest evidence, and the Magistrate dealt summarily with the case, fining each of them in the sum of twenty rupees.

In passing sentence upon the defendants, His Worship informed that they were guilty of a very serious offence: for, as Mahomedans they had no business to interfere between the complainants and their caste-fellows. He had refrained from sending them to jail in the present instance, but should they ever be brought before him again on a similar charge they would be punished with the utmost severity.

THE ADULTERY CASE.—This case was again called on for hearing on Wednesday last. It was adjourned for the purpose of producing Mrs. Felmon, wife of the prosecutor, and the alleged adulteress. The constable to whom the summons was entrusted, said he had not been able to find her; a house near the Girgaum Road had been pointed out as one to which she had been traced, but the people there denied all knowledge of her.

Mr. Macfarlane (who appeared for the prosecutor) read out to the constable Sec.: 173 Chap. 10 of the Penal Code, which is as follows:—

"Whoever in any manner intentionally prevents the serving on himself, or on any other person, of any summons, notice, or order proceeding from any public servant, legally competent to issue such summons, shall be punished with simple imprisonment, which may extend to one month, or with fine which may be extended to Rs. 500, or with both. Mr. Macfarlane requested the constable to make that known to the persons residing in the house in which the witness required was known to have been.

Mr. Lynch, who appeared for the defendant, then rose and said, that, on the last hearing of the case the prosecutor had put in a document purporting to be a certificate of marriage, bearing the seal of the Chief Rabbi at Alexandria. Prosecutor had acknowledged himself and wife to be Prussian subjects amongst whom, by Prussian law, a marriage contracted without the signature (implying permission) of the Prussian authorities or Consul residing in the place where the marriage was contracted was illegal. The document produced was without such signature, and consequently was illegal.

His Worship said if that could be proved, it would at once quash the case, as without a legal marriage there could be no adultery.

Mr. Macfarlane said he should call upon the prosecutor to explain why the document bore no official signatures, and it was for the purpose of supporting his allegations that he wished for the presence of the wife. In the mean time he would call a witness to prove the genuineness of the document as regarded the seal of the Alexandrian Rabbi.

The prosecutor was recalled and examined upon the point raised by Mr. Lynch; after which Mr. Macfarlane for the prosecution, called David Askenazy, a Jewish Rabbi, or priest, who said:—I have been in the habit of seeing marriage certificates of the Jews. I have seen four or five such marriage certificates from the Grand Rabbi at Alexandria. They were all sealed. I should know that seal again if I were to see it. I have examined the seal affixed to the document now shown to me. It is the seal of the Grand Rabbi of the Jews at Alexandria. I have never been at Alexandria.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch,—I never saw a Jewish marriage certificate with the words "though private" in it. A marriage certificate is a public document.

There being no further evidence forthcoming, the further examination of the case was adjourned to Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., for the production of Mrs. Felmon, who, to hide her blushes, has thought proper to place herself in concealment, thinking thus to avoid the process of the law. Another peremptory summons was issued on Wednesday demanding her attendance before the Magistrate; and should this fail to bring her into Court, it is not improbable that the additional coercion of a warrant or her apprehension may be resorted to.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.—13th *April*.)

Peer Mahomed Hajee vs. Abba Rahimtoola.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 110 being the amount of loss sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the defendant's refusal to take delivery of a certain number of Zanzibar cocoanuts which he had agreed to purchase and take from the plaintiff, under an agreement entered into between them dated the 19th November 1863.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Lynch for the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee stated that an agreement, dated the 19th of November last, had been entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant, in which the former promised to sell to the latter the cocoanuts at a certain rate per cocoanut. The plaintiff asked the defendant several times to take delivery of the article, he did not do so; he was, thereupon, obliged to sell this quantity through Messrs. Crawford and Co., the Auctioneers, and sustained a loss which he now sought to recover. Mr. Nusserwanjee further stated that the question for the Court to be determined would be, who broke the contract?

Mr. Lynch said that the plaintiff ought to be non-suited, on the ground that he could not sue alone while he had a partner.

Mr. Nusserwanjee requested His Honor to amend the summons, by adding the name of the absent plaintiff,

His Honor observed that he could not amend the summons without the consent of the party, and as he was not in Court, His Honor should non-suit the plaintiff.

Plaintiff non-suited and costs certified.

BENGAL.

IN our advertisement columns will be found a notification of a loan opened by the Municipality for twelve lacs, for the improvement of the city. This is to some extent, a great sign of that progress towards a new era which has been so long looked for, but the terms and scheme might have been much better arranged.—*Englishman, May* 5.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A REPORT is in circulation that General Officers who have Hill Stations in their Divisions are to be allowed to reside in the Hills during the hot weather, forfeiting only 400 Rupees a month usually paid by Government to Officers commanding the Head Quarter Stations of Divisions, when General Officers are absent on their Tours of Inspection; but which in consideration of the indulgence of living in the Hills, is now to be paid by General Officers. This is fair and equitable enough, and no General Officers is likely to object to it but if there be any who prefer grilling in the plain for the purpose of saving the 400 Rupees a month, let them do so.—*Mofussilite, May* 6.

A very interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning at the Honorary Magistrate's Court in the City of Lahore, where Captain Pollock, the Commissioner of the Division, met the City notables by appointment, and in their presence—on behalf of the relatives of the late Major Sandford, 3rd Light Cavalry—presented Sirdar Bahadoor Mahomed Shah with a very handsome gold watch and chain by Frodsham, with an English and Persian inscription, the latter dictated by Sir Henry Rawlinson. In presenting it, the Commissioner made a short address in which he expressed the satisfaction it afforded him to present such a token of gratitude to Mahomed Shah in the presence of all the leading men of the town in which he had taken up his residence after serving the British Government so faithfully, and earning a pension and jagheer, and he concluded by hoping that one of these days the gallant veteran might become a member of the Municipal Committee.

The late Major Sandford died in command of a squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, of which Mahomed Shah was then senior Ressaldar, and the deceased officer's family have sent out the watch as a token of regard for the fidelity and good feeling that Native Officer exhibited towards their deceased relative under the following circumstances:

In 1859 when the country near Lucknow was settled, Mahomed Shah took occasion of the first opportunity available of showing Major C. F. F. Chamberlain, the spot where he and the men of his squadron made the grave and had buried Major Sandford, their late Commanding Officer, on the night of his death, and that some clue should remain, this Native Officer pointed out a strip of cloth he had himself tied in the tree near at hand to mark the spot. He seemed to take such a marked interest in the matter, and appeared so anxious that his late Commander's remains should be properly protected, that Major Chamberlain had a tomb erected. These facts coming to the knowledge of Major Sandford's family the presentation of a valuable watch to the Ressaldar is the result.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 4.

THE POISONING TRADE.

(*From the Friend of India, May* 5.)

NOT long ago we described some of the common modes of poisoning practised in India, and short as has been the interval since, several cases have occurred which bear out the statement that we then made, that the poisoner in this country who understands his work is almost as likely to defeat justice as to be overtaken by it. There are numerous "suspicious deaths" of which the public never hear at all. The character of some of diseases of the country, and the circumstances under which the great body of the people live, are favourable to secret poisoners. A native dies suddenly, but the event is an every day one, and in many isolated villages there is no one to enquire very particularly into the affair. Recently two instances of this kind occurred. A man was found dead by a tank, some little distance from Calcutta, and it was impossible to explain the cause of his death. But poisoning is more frequently resorted to for the purpose of committing robberies, and there can be little doubt that this has developed itself into something like an organized system. Dr. Irving, the Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, has made researches into this subject, and he tells the result in the form of an interesting paper in the last Indian Annals of Medical Science." Poisoners follow very much the system pursued by garrotters some two or three winters ago at home. They look out for a traveller, follow him to the serai, and "doctor" his food. A woman is sometimes employed, but more generally a man accosts the traveller, enters into conversation with him, and before he leaves him contrives to empty his pockets and leave him half dead.

Dhatoora, as is well known, is the poison most commonly given. It is sometimes mixed in the bread. One very artful trick is mentioned by Dr. Irving. Some men in charge of carts met a poisoner named Khoman who pretended to be unable to get any flour at the bazar to make his bread with. One of the carters offered him some, and Khoman used part of it, returning the remainder. The part he gave back he had adulterated with dhatoora. The man afterwards made their bread of it, became insensible, and woke up to find that their carts had been cleaned out. The same Khoman seems to have played off similar devices upon other carters with success. Eventually he came to be hanged. The effect of the poison is sometimes astonishing. In the decisions of the Nizamut Adawlut, North Western Provinces, for May, 1854, there is a case of a man who give three others dhatoora, in bread moistened with Sherbet. These men remained insensible three days. In Bengal, sweetmeats are generally chosen as the vehicle for administering the drug. At Goruckpore a man attempted to kill an entire family for the sake of a little money they had. He went to a house where a madman was living, and told Purbhoo Rai, the brother, that he wished to drive away the evil spirit. His offer was declined on the ground that five hundred rupees had already been spent fruitlessly in the effort to obtain a cure. But the poisoner, who pretended to be a Brahmin, said that he would work the cure for nothing, and then he ordered every one in the house to fast all day. In the evening he brought them a mess of spinach, of which they all partook save Purbhoo himself, who was ill. "Shortly after the administration of the prepared mess, a servant of Purboo's came out of the house, and afer saying a few incoherent words fell senseless, "with his teeth fixed.' The children inside began also to cry, and on going inside he found the woman" lying senseless. The mess for exterminating the wicked spirit consisted of leaves of dhatoora. The credulity of the poisoned is generally much more surprising than the skill of the poisoner.

It seems nearly certain that the Thugs used often to employ poison instead of the more violent means for despatching their victims, and hence it has sometimes been suspected that the gangs of poisoners who hang about the great highways belong to an organization resembling that of the Thugs. One man mamed Khadir was discovered who had been concerned in twenty-three cases of poisoning. He stated himself that he had nineteen other accomplices. Major Harvey, in a letter to Dr. Irving, gives it as his opinion that there is no "general association" for committing the crime. "The gangs," he writes, "are isolated, and do not unite, that I know of. Hence, their suppression by the approver system will be more difficult than in the old Thug associations, and the danger of the crime gaining head in proportion with the difficulties of detection." Dr. Irving adds that the superintendent of police in the North West Provinces disagrees with this opinion, and believes that there is a more complete system at work than people generally suppose. He has known of many cases where a rope has been found round the neck of the deceased person, used as a "blind" to hide the fact that poison had been administered. In the Benares district the plan of sending out women, good looking and wearing jewels, to entice travellers to follow them, and to poison them afterwards, has been carried on with great success. One of these women acknowledged, when in prison, that she belonged to a gang at the head of which was a chief whom she had never seen and who employed them to rob men and who gave them half the proceeds. "When the master of the gang issued the order, they started on their expeditions; one man generally accompanied each girl, and very often an old woman joined them." Their system is this; when a traveller of promising appearance draws near, the woman strays up to him and tells him that she has lost her husband and friends. He takes charge of her, and she watches for a chance to mix dhatoora in his food. He is then plundered and left, and the girl returns to her companions, who have kept carefully out of sight during the progress of the plot, the confederates played a double part—they were there to help the girl in case of need, and so to see that she did not run away with the jewels which had been lent to her. The head of the party was called the "Rajah"—Rajah's Salim Singh, of Mulwa, Cutteepora Tekaree. His agent stated that since the Rajah's death his wife "carried on the business." A career of crime scarcely to be matched in the criminals annals of any country was told by a woman named Mussamat Simirkee, to Captain Watson, of Benares. Her husband died, and she took field labour. One day a sepoy spoke to her, and she agreed to live with him. She "sought a quarrel with him," gave him arsenic, dhatoora, and oleander, killed him, and then escaped with his money, After that, the girl continued,—

"I had a lover named Rammessur, who was a thief. I waited for a good opportunity, poisoned him and took his property. My mistress Petungeea, directed me to leave that part of the country, and I went to Ramnuggur six miles from Benares, to the house of Ruddeeah. The person who made me known to my present mistress Ruddeeah, is a Brahmin named Gobinda. I now carry on my profssion of poisoner under her instructions, and I give her the money I get, as I used to give to Petungeea all I earned. Ruddeeah has my jewels, as security that I do not deceive her. I have been about Benares for fifteen months. Ruddeeah and I tried to poison a buneah named Matadeen, but he did not lose his senses, and caught me taking away a loath with fifty Rupees in it. We secured his pardon by giving him eighty Rupees. I have also to confess that I poisoned a Sepoy, named Juggut, a Rajpoot, about ten months ago. I met him at the Shewallah Ghaut, Benares. We commenced an acquaintance, and he asked me to become his lover. I consented, and we lived in the house of a woman, named Belassee near the Dal-ke-Mundee. We stopped in the lower part of the house. After a time, I complained of hunger, and he agreed to eat. I prepared some bread and mixed in it Arsenic, Dhutoora and Oleander; the Sepoy partook of it, and and died before morning. I took his money, consisting of a hundred rupees, and returned to Ruddeeah's house. She kept all the money but one rupee. We used to sell the plundered property to a Cloth Merchant, Ruddeeah was mistress. I carried on this profession on her account."

These horrible cases serve to give us an idea of the extent to which poisoning is carried on in many parts of India. It is, in fact, a trade. Men and woman gain their livelihood by it, The poisons can be gathered by any roadside, and the chances of detection are in many cases very slight, The police will fulfil their duty very imperfectly if they do not succeed in breaking up the poison gangs which now overrun a large portion of the country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CONFERENCE ON DANISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Horsman inquired [April 11], if it be a result of the Conference that England is about to undertake new engagements with reference to Denmark and the Duchies, her Majesty's Ministers would be prepared to submit those engagements to the consideration of Parliament before they advise their ratification by the Crown.

Lord Palmerston replied that the function of negotiating and making treaties with foreign Powers rested with the Crown, acting on the advice and responsibility of its Ministers, and that if the case contemplated by Mr. Horsman should arise, her Majesty's Ministers would adhere to the spirit and practice of the constitution.

Mr. Horsman [April 12] gave notice that upon the first open day he would move the following resolution:—"That this House, animated by sentiments of loyalty to the throne, and respect for its prerogative, will be anxious at all times dutifully to give effect to any engagements by which her Majesty, in the exercise of her prerogative, may bind the country. That while it is the duty of her Ministers to advise her Majesty in the exercise of her prerogative, it is no less the duty of Parliament to advise Ministers as to the counsel with which they shall approach the Sovereign. That this House has heard with regret of the violation of their arrangements by some of the Powers that signed the treaty of London in 1852, and that a Conference is about to meet in which the questions supposed to have been settled by that treaty are to be re-opened. That in the opinion of this House her Majesty ought not to be advised to give her assent to any new arrangements affecting the integriyt and independence of Denmark until those engagements have been made known to Parliament." (Hear, hear.)

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

On the motion of Sir C. Wood [April 14], leave was given to bring in a bill to confirm the appointment of Henry Pendock St. George Tucker as one of the judges of her Majesty's High Court at Bombay and to establish the validity of certain proceedings therein.

The House then adjourned.

GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND.

(*From the Home News, April* 18.)

THE ENTRY INTO LONDON.

THE 11th April, 1864, witnessed one of those extraordinary spectacles which show that under the thick crust with which natural seriousness and the habits of a material age have overlaid the character of Englishmen there burn the fires of an enthusiasm as strong as animates any nation on earth. For hours together three miles of the streets of this capital were occupied by an enormous multitude, eager to catch a glance or hear a word from a poor proscribed foreigner —a man whose legal status in his own country is merely that of a pardoned rebel, and who enjoys neither the birth, nor the titles, nor the power which are generally the objects of popular admiration. When nearly a million of people came out to see Joseph Garibaldi they knew they were to look upon one who was neither a prince nor a favourite of princes. It was his character, his simplicity and manliness, his military genius, his patriotic devotion, that drew this vast concourse together.

And truly it was a wonderful gathering. From every part of the metropolis and its suburbs the children of toil had made holiday and come out to receive a man whom they considered their especial hero. The general arrived at the Nine Elms Station about half-past 2, and when the reception was over he was conducted to his carriage. But though the greeting was enthusiastic and the cheering loud they could hardly have prepared Garibaldi for what was to follow. Even when he drove into Naples he could not have received such a welcome. Call it bad management, or call it the irrepressible excitement of the people the fact is that the general's carriage could hardly make any progress. At certain spots it was vain that the multitude were urged to make way. They closed round the general, holding out their hands to be shaken, and testifying with rude cordiality their admiration for the hero of the day. But we must not anticipate the order of the narrative.

The procession was composed of Benefit, Temperance, Friendly, and Trade Associations. All these societies had their banners, and most of the members wore their scarfs and orders, or at least the Italian colours, on their breasts. Many of the societies, too, had loud brass bands, and all as they marched along cheered lustily and were cheered in turn, so that the scene was exciting enough.

The scene at the station before the general arrived was very striking. All the societies had assembled outside. Inside were the visitors admitted by tickets. Every part of the building was crammed. Many of the ladies were in the famous Garibaldi jackets, and some whose opinions were still more advanced had them trimmed with the colours of Sardinia, and none even among the staidest of the gentlemen seemed to have entirely escaped this chromatic enthusiasm in favour of the great visitor. The more enthusiastic and demonstrative wore sashes of stripes of green, white, and red silk; the Working Men's Committee wore a tri-coloured riband with the cross of Savoy and a portrait of Garibaldi, woven in silk, upon it; the City Committee wore a tri-coloured button in their coats, and numbers of others wore the Garibaldi medals.

The shouts were deafening that announced the approach of the illustrious visitor, and when he appeared upon the platform, where a number of members of Parliament and others were assembled to meet him, the excitement became redoubled. The general wore the uniform in which he has always appeared in public in this country—that which he wore as leader of the Montevidean Italian legion—a plain gray capote and Garibaldi hat and red tunic. He limped as he advanced, and was assisted in crossing the barriers by several ladies, and the enthusiasm that increased as he advanced almost bewildered him.

The first address was from the city of London, the second was from the working men, and contained the following passage, which produced loud cheers:—

Four your noble deeds we thank, love, and welcome you; and in the name, the sacred name of that liberty for which you have fought, bled, and won for the oppressed peoples, we give you a place—the first place in our hearts; and while doing so we cannot forget that there are many who have been associated with you in your glorious enterprises who are also deserving of our admiration and esteem, especially the illustrious Joseph Mazzini, who has done so much for Italy, freedom, and humanity. We, therefore, hope soon to be able to show our love for your co-workers. Accept then dear, brother, our heartfelt delight at seeing you in our midst; and, expessing a fervent desire for the full realisation of your hopes—viz., your country's and the world's freedom—once more in, the unbounded fulness of our love for you and liberty, Welcome!

To this address Garibaldi made the following brief, but characteristic reply:—

I like to see working men particularly. I am very grateful, and will forget not in all my life this welcome of the class I have the honour to belong to. They like to call me the brother of the working man of every part of the world.

The cheering which hailed this simple answer was, if possible, even greater than before, amid which, and as if carried away by the enthusiasm and impulse of the moment, an Italian lady suddenly addressed Garibaldi, saying:—

General,—You cannot but rejoice at the great demonstration which you have here witnessed to-day—coming from the heart of the most powerful nation in the world. This nation has proved herself to be the friend of our country, and I am overpowered with joy at witnessing this moving scene—the more so as I am a countrywoman of the hero whom we so heartily greet. I wish to raise my voice to the English people to thank them for the honours heaped upon General Garibaldi for his defence of Italian liberty against despotism. General, may at last your noble example kindle all hearts to support you, and enable you to establish that civilisation in Italy which will unite all humanity like a happy family.

It need scarcely be said how totally this impromptu address took the audience by surprise nor with what eugerness they listened to the short but most earnest exhortation, which was delivered with a force and emphasis to which it is difficult by a mere report of the spoken words to give adequate expression.

There was the same scene at the departure of Garibaldi as at his arrival, though the progress was more difficult, so many ladies now were anxious to shake hands, not only with the great visitor, but after him with his sons, and even the gentlemen who had escorted him from the Isle of Wight. At last the door leading from the station was gained, and Garibaldi, with the Mayor of Southampton, the ex-Mayor, and Mr. Seely entered an open carriage and four which had been sent by the Duke of Sutherland. No halt was made now, for it was 3 o'clock, and the whole of the long procession, which was marshalled up the Wandsworth-road, had to precede the *cortege*. Round the general's carriage and in front of it were formed a small bodyguard of those who had served with him in Italy. These included none of the famous one thousand who landed at Marsala, but were those who shared in the subsequent exploits which led to the conquest of Southern Italy. These and a volunteer fire brigade formed the immediate escort of the guest of the day.

We will not attempt to follow the progress up to London, and through the streets to Stafford-house. Far and near the trees, the walls, and housetops were covered with spectators, while up the road, from unseen thousands, came long rolling cheers, and the housefronts were rippled over with handkerchiefs waving in all directions. The progress through the masses was necessarily slow. The tide of welcome rolled along the entire route of the procession, growing more and more enthusiastic as it approached the mansion where hospitality and much needed repose were to succeed the fatigues and excitement of the day. Extricating itself from the labyrinth of houses through which it had so long and so tediously wound its way, the procession emerged just before sunset upon the magnificent approach across Westminster bridge to the Houses of Parliament. Not a vehicle had been allowed to encumber the wide area, and those taking part in the procession therefore looked along and above a terrace of heads stretching away into space apparently illimitable. In the exciting panorama of the day this was a prominent feature, but the scene on turning into Parliament-street and entering Whitehall was quite as remarkable. Balconies, projections, and roofs were studded or fringed with occupants. All the Government offices, the chambers of professional men, the trees standing in the neighbourhood, the stone roofs of the sentry-boxes in which modern cavaliers keep ward over the military head-quarters, even the railings in front of public buildings became posts of observations. In one balcony might be seen the First Commissioner of Works and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; on a roof a little further on was the handsome figure of the Irish Chief Secretary, and numberless other dignitaries of State were dotted here and there, watching and welcoming the man who, with his own right hand, has done so much towards founding and building up the newest of great European States.

From the length of time which the procession occupied it was a quarter to 8 o'clock before Garibaldi entered the gates of Stafford-house. In the stable-yard St. James's where Stafford-house stands, the scene was interesting. The crowd outside was large enough to represent, not inadequately, the population of a petty German Duchy. It began to assemble soon after 1 o'clock, and remained quietly—without a murmur—for nearly seven hours. The general was expected at Stafford-house at half-past 3 o'clock or thereabouts, and with most exemplary patience the people waited as hour after hour struck on the neighbouring clock over St. James's Palace Gradually night sets in. Messages come to Stafford-house of the vaguest character: about 6 it was—"He is coming down Pall-mall;" about 7 it was, "He is at the Admiralty, and there is a regular block;" at last, about a quarter to 8, the outriders are seen entering Stable-yard, and a burst of cheering wells forth from every throat in that patient multitude. It is impossible for the numerous policemen to prevent the crowd from pressing out of the appointed places towards the entrance of Stafford-house itself; it was as Mrs. Partington's mop against the ocean. The red-jacketed volunteers of the Fire Brigade at Kilburn clustered round the carriage, but that valiant escort did not prevent the mob, among whom were several soldiers, from climbing up the carriage-wheels while Garibaldi remained outside the entrance of Stafford-house, standing in the carriage, impassive, yet no doubt in his heart no less gratified than astonished. At length the general was allowed to enter Stafford-house, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Sutherland.

Red cloth had been laid down from the door to the entrance of the grand staircase, at which point her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland advanced and cordially welcomed the illustrious guest as he entered the house. The Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland also welcomed the general, and, after a most respectful interchange of compliments, the Duke of Sutherland conducted General Garibaldi to his apartment, there to seek rest and privacy. The gallant guest appeared greatly fatigued by the excitement of the day.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Marchioness of Ely, Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Leopold Agar-Ellis, Lord Blantyre and Hon. Misses Stuart, the youthful Marquis of Lorn, Lords Albert and Ronald Leveson Gower, Lord Richard Grosvenor, General Ebor, Hon. Henry Howard, &c., were on the grand staircase to witness the arrival of the great general, but took no part in the welcome, which was confined to the noble host and hostess and the dowager duchess.

In the evening the noble duchess had a quiet dinner, the circle being confined to 18 persons, the Duchess (Dowager) of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and a small family party, being the principal persons present to meet the general.

VISIT TO CHISWICK.

At 11 o'clock on the morning after his arrival a deputation from the vestry of St. Pancras waited upon General Garibaldi at Stafford-house with an address. They were introduced by Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P. for Marylebone. One of the gentlemen observed that he knew a number of young men of St. Pancras who had fought under Garibaldi. General Garibaldi, whose face brightened up in a most animated and expressive manner, then exclaimed—"Ah! I have a happy recollection of St. Pancras. I know St Pancras. I fought at St. Pancras on the walls of Rome; I shall not forget St. Pancras here. I am overwhelmed with the kindness with which I have been received in this country, and by the great and noble English people of every class. Tell your vestry and your people that I am very grateful—deeply grateful for their kind expressions towards me. I remember St. Pancras very well; I shall not soon forget it. I thank you all very much for your beautiful address."

A deputation from the Polish Committee of London also waited on General Garibaldi in the course of the morning. Three little girls in Polish costume presented the general with bouquets in the name of Poland. They were rewarded by a kiss each from Garibaldi.

Throughout the whole morning the court-yard at the back of Stafford-house was thronged with people waiting anxiously in the hope of catching a glimpse of the general. At midday, when the yard was densely packed, it became generally known that Garibaldi would leave the house at half-past 12 on a visit to the villa of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland at Chiswick. Precisely at the time one of the duke's carriages drove into the yard, and in a few moments the general stepped into the carriage, followed by the Duke of Sutherland and anothir gentleman. The cheering when Garibaldi appeared was immense and was continued till the party had driven from the yard. Before going to Chiswick he paid a visit to Lord Palmerston, and remained with him about a quarter of an hour.

Soon after 2 o'clock Garibaldi arrived at Chiswick-house. The weather was charming, and the pleasure-grounds were seen to the greatest advantage. A brilliant company was assembled, including the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Earl Granville, Viscountess Palmerston, the Earl and Countess Russell, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mrs. Gladstone, and Lady Constance Grosvenor Luncheon was laid in the summer dining-room for 20; and after luncheon the general, his hostess, and her guests walked through the pleasure-grounds. At the solicitation of the Duchess Dowager, General Garibaldi planted a cedar (*cedrus deodara*) on the lawn, in front of the house to commnorate his visit. At 5 o'clock he took leave, and on his return to town paid a visit, accompanied by his sons, to Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., at his residence in Thurloe-square. By some means the fact of Garibaldi's visit became known, and there was a large concourse of persons outside the house who warmly greeted the distinguished visitor.

The crowd waited about the yard of Stafford-house till the return of Garibaldi in the afternoon when again he was cheered heartily. In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland invited a select party to meet the general at dinner.

In the course of the day a great number of cards of distinguished visitors were left for Garibaldi at Stafford-house.

In the course of the afternoon, a meeting of the City Reception Committee was held to arrange for the visits to the Crystal Palace. At a meeting of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, a letter was read from Mr. Seely, M. P., requesting that the account for the passage money and expenses in bringing General Garibaldi and his companions from Caprera to Malta and from Malta to Southampton might be forwarded to him. In reply to this it was unanimously resolved by the board that no charge should be made either for the general or any of the gentlemen who accompanied him, and Mr. Seely was requested to communicate the resolution to the general, together with the assurance of the directors that they felt deeply gratified at having been able to facilitate the long-desired visit of the Italian patriot to this country. This resolution sets at rest a statement which had been circulated that the company charged 1,000 guineas for sending the Valetta out of her way to call for the general and his companions at Caprera.

VISIT TO WOOLWICH.

The same anxiety was evinced to see the general on the second day, 13th, as on the day of his arrival, and similar crowds througed the court-yard of Stafford-house to await his coming forth. He went early to pay a visit to Mr. Seely at Prince's-gate, and the instant he appeared he was hailed with tumultuous cheering. His visit to Mr. Seely was private, but that which he paid on his return to Earl and Lady Russel appeared to be known, for there was a great crowd outside his lordship's house in Chesham-place. After a short stay he returned to Stafford-house to lunch, everywhere when he alighted finding the same gathering and the same welcome. After lunch a visit was paid to Woolwich Arsenal, the authorities at the Arsenal, being apprised of the circumstance by telegraph. The general left Stafford-house in an open carriage and four, preceded by two out riders. In the carriage with him were the Duke of Sutherland, Menotti Garibaldi, Signor Gungoni, his secretary, and Signor Pettronieri. Wherever the carriage passed the great guest of the nation was instantly recognised and despite the speed at which he travelled the carriage was followed by cheering crowds. At Woolwich his welcome was equally earnest, and on alighting at the Arsenal he was received by the heads of departments.

The whole party, after inspecting the models of guns in the Committee-office, proceeded to the long machinery-room in the Laboratory Department. The moment Garibaldi made his appearance every body uncovered, and a shout similar to that on his arrival resounded through the building. The same manifestation on the part of the men greeted his entrance to each of the branches which he visited. Mr. Anderson's bullet machines attracted his especial attention and he seemed surprised at the rapidity with which the bullets fell from the dies of the machines ready for instant use. Leaving the Laboratory, the general began to walk towards the shell foundry, which his infirmity rendered a work of some difficulty.

After visiting the shell foundry and the royal gun factories he was invited by Mr. Abel to enter the chemical department, of which Mr. Abel is the superintendent. The general was there shown some photographic sketches of the 600-pounder guns and the result of the experiments on the targets at Shoeburyness. Before retiring the general, at the earnest request of the artist, sat for his likeness. The route back to Stafford-house was through the City, and the welcome was as hearty as that which he received at Westminster-bridge two days before.

In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a magnificent banquet at Stafford-house. Covers were laid for 40 persons, among whom were the Earl and Countess Russell the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, Baron Marochetti, General Eber, Mr. Panizzi, and M. Menotti and M. Ricciotti Garibaldi.

Later in the evening the duchess gave an assembly when the picture gallery, the great drawing-room, and the whole ef the magnificent saloons which are without an equal in England, were thrown open for the reception of company. The assembly on this occasion was a truly representative one, the foremost in each grade of society being invited, including foreign ministers, members of the Cabinet, members of both Houses of Parliament, and all the arts and professions. As before, a great number of visitors left cards in the course of the day.

VISIT TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Early on the morning of the 14th General Garibaldi received deputations, with addresses, from the city of Manchester and from the Fire Brigade. He left Stafford-house shortly before 11 o' clock alone in the carriage of Mr. P. A. Taylor, for Campden-hill, where he visited the hon. member for Leicester and his family. The general showed that in the midst of so many public engagements he is not unmindful of private friendships, for he afterwards paid a visit to his Italian friend, Signor G. Campanella, at Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, An incident occurred at this visit which illustrates the kind heart of this brave solder. Upon alighting from the carriage he saw a number of children in red cloaks. Inquiring who they were he was told that they belonged to a school for the orphan girls of soldiers. "Make them come in," said Garibaldi; and the poor children, with their mistress, entered the house, and were severally presented to the general by signor Campanella with their teacher. He shook each one kindly by the hand, and kissed the two youngest amongst them. His benevolent smile will not soon be forgotten by them.

The general next drove to the residence of Mr. Crawford, M. P., in Grafton-street with whom he took luncheon. Shortly after 2 o'clock Garibaldi was again on his way, visiting first M. Gaetano Lemenzo, in Brompton-crescent next, Mrs. Neal in Alxander-square, Brompton; next, his friends Mazzini, and Mr. and Mrs. Venturi, in Onslow-terrace, with whom he staid an hour, and from this point the general drove in Mr. Negretti's carriage, in company with that gentleman, to make some further calls.

Garibaldi returned to Stafford-house about half-past 6 o'clock, where he dined with a select family party, including the Earl of Carlisle, who had just come over from Dublin. At 8 o'clock, the whole party proceeded to the Royal Italian Opera, to witness *Norma* and *Masaniello*. The event excited unprecedented interest. Fabulous prices had been asked for places; and this extreme cupidity defeated itself, as some few stalls were left untenanted on the hands of the speculators.

The general was received at the Floral-hall; but his passage through up to the grand staircase was not creditable to the English character He was literally "mobbed" by his enthusiastic admirers, and the pressure upon him, by ladies particularly, who wanted to shake hands with him, sometimes became serious. At last he reached the lobby, and entered his box. The appearance of the house was magnficent, even the gallery being filled with an assemblage rarely to be found in that quarter. The moment the familiar gray capote was visible, and that nobly expressive countenance, which would set off any costume, the whole audience rose and cheered. The cheering was kept up for some time, volley after volley, General Garibaldi acknowledging the honour with that simple dignity that so well becomes him, and which he knows so well how to assume. As soon as he was seated, with his two sons beside him, Mr. Costa gave the signal and the performance began.

The deep and pathetic tragedy of *Norma* was, one would have thought, hardly calculated to amuse the general so much as many other operas that might be named. Nevertheless, it was evident that he took intense interest both in the drama and the music. He scarcely ever looked away from the stage; and when the Norma of the evening—Mademoiselle Emilia Lagrua—was before the lamps his applause was as constant as his attention was scrupulous. But if General Garibaldi was gratified by *Norma*, he was delighted with the two stirring scenes from Auber's *Masaniello* which succeeded. The wonted hour which, even at the magnificent reception in Stafford-house, was the signal for retirement, had long passed unobserved. The familiar scenery, the picturesque and no less familiar costumes, doubtless impressed him. But what most vividly attracted his attention was the splendid patriotic duet between Masaniello and Pietro, declaimed with marked and unaccustomed emphasis by Signors Mario and Graziani. The scene where the Neapolitans turn upon their oppressors was not calculated to lessen the interest already excited; and the lively tarantella, the impressive and beautiful prayer, the final and successful struggle of the patriots, each erected its effect. As if, too, expressly for this occasion, the barricade was erected with greater spirit, the guns boomed louder and at shorter intervals, the musket shots were ten times as frequent, and the whole colour and business of the scene presented an unwanted aspect of bustle, animation, and startling reality. At a quarter of an hour past midnight the curtain fell. General Garibaldi then rose; the whole audience cheered and cheered again, many waving hats or handkerchiefs, while ladies in the boxes immediately above that which might be called the "State Box" to all intents and purposes, broke their bouquets into pieces, dropping the scattered flowers over the head of the popular chieftain as he bent forward to acknowledge the hearty salutations of the house. Then, in a brief interval, the gray capote and noble head were seen no more. The evening was not one easy to forget, and will probably be long remembered with pleasure by Garibaldi himself.

The visitors at Stafford-house throughout the day were very numerous.

A meeting of the City Committee was held to consider the arrangements for Garibaldi's reception on the occasion of presenting him with the freedom of the city. A meeting of the ratepayers of St. Marylebone was held in the evening, when an address was agreed upon.

The requisition to the Committee of the Reform Club having been signed by 240 members, a committee was appointed to communicate with General Garibaldi as to the day when it would be convenient to him to accept the invitation of the club. Thursday next, 21st, has been agreed upon, when the club will ontertain him as a *dejeuner*.

VISIT TO BEDFORD.

So early as 6 o'clock on the morning of the 15th a deputation from the Working Men's Committee waited upon General Garibaldi by appointment, to invite him to a soiree to be given by the working men, to which Signori Mazzini and Saffi were to be invited. The general receieved the deputations in the most cordial manner, heartily thanked them and expressed his regret that every hour of his time was occupied up to Friday, when he was to leave London; but that he would endeavour to return to meet them as they proposed.

At half-past 9 o' clock General Garibaldi left Satafford-house for the Great Northern Railway station *en route* for Bedford. He was accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Menotti Garibaldi, his eldest son; Lord Albert Leveson Gower, General Eber, and Colonel Peard (Garibaldi's Englishman). The object of the visit was to see the steam plough at work. Ovations greeted him at every point of the journey. Immense crowds—the platform being literally covered with ladies—were collected at King's-cross station. A special train had been provided for the conveyance of the party, and shortly after 10 o'clock the traine with the engine gaily decorated with laurels and flags, passed out of the station amid the cheers of the multitude. As the train proceeded new demonstrations along the whole line met the eye and ear of Garibaldi. At Barnet, Wood-green, and indeed at all the stations up to Hitchin there were groups anxiously waiting the arrival of the train, and here again there was the same scenes of cheering. At the works of Messrs. Howard, which adjoin the station, the crowd was very great. Garibaldi proceeded to inspect the whole of the extensive works which cover an area of more than 20 acres. The Boundries, smitheries, and workshops had been tastefully decorated by the workmen, and the appearance which they presented was most animated and interesting. Having concluded his inspection of the works Garibaldi entered the mayor's carriage and with the members of his suite, proceeded with him to his residence in Bedford wherein elegant luncheon was served to a large party. The whole population of Bedford was out, and the town was in the highest excitement. Flags waved from every window. In one instance the national Italian flag surmounted the old Neapolitan standard, which was hung upside down and mottes of "Garibaldi the Good and Brave." "The Liberator of Italy," &c., were observed on every hand. After the luncheon Garibaldi and all the company left the mayor's house for the Hoo Farm, where the steam-ploughing was to take place. On their way it became necessary to pass under a triumphal arch, which spanned the principal street of Bedford, and here the carriages stopped to enable the mayor to deliver to the general an address voted by the corporate authorities of the town. Garibaldi received it graciously, and bowed his acknowledgments.

On reaching the Hoo Farm Garibaldi first inspected the homestead and stock, and then mounting a poney, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and Messrs. Howard on horseback, and a long cavalcade of carriages and mounted ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to a fallow field of several acres in extent, where Messrs. Howard's steam ploughing apparatus was ready for operation. Garibaldi first examined both the plough and the stationary engine, and the word having been given to put the machinery in motion, he rode up and down the furrows with the steam plough several times, and then went across again to examine the engine. Returning to the plough, the operations were renewed and kept up for some minutes, and until the general had expressed himself perfectly satisfied. As Garibaldi retired from the field, the assembled crowd of ladies and gentlemen gave vent to their feelings by loud acclamations, which were followed by three cheers for the Duke of Sutherland, in which the ladies heartily joined.

Garibaldi returned to Stafford-house at 5 o'clock and a couple of hours later proceeded, in company with the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Albert Deveson Gower, and General Eber, to the residence of Mr. Panizzi, at the British Museum, where he dined with that gentleman. The following were present to meet the general:—The Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir John Romilly.

A meeting is to be held at Stafford-house tomorrow, the 19th of April, when a subscription of £50,000 will be commenced, which sum is to be invested in the purchase of an estate to be presented to General Garibaldi

VISIT TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE

ON the morning of April 16, Garibaldi was stirring as usual before 6 o'clock, and received several visitors. At a quarter before 8 he left Stafford-house to visit Barclay and Perkins's brewery where, we need not say, his reception was somewhat different from that of Marshal Haynau. At 10, he received a deputation from Salford at Stafford-house, and started for the Crystal Palace before 1.

The roads were as usual crowded, and the palace full. There were 24,000 persons present, the company consisting for the most part of the nobility and gentry. To-day, when the working classes are to receive the general, the assemblage will be considerably larger.

There was a concert, a presentation of swords, and a lunch by the Italian Committee, at which Garibaldi made an address of some length in Italian to his compatriots. He spoke with great animation and fluency, being no longer fettered by a foreign tongue. The great feature in this speech was the recognition of the debt of gratitude which Italy owes to England. We give the principal passages:—

I speak from what I know, that the Queen and the Government of England, represented by Lord Palmerston—(great cheers)—Earl Russell, and Mr. Gladstone, have done a wonderful deal for our native Italy. (Cheers.) If it had not been for this country we should still have been under the yoke of the Bourbons at Naples. If it had not been for the English Government I should never have been permitted to pass the Straits of Messina. (Cheers.) Countrymen, our landing at Naples would have been prevented, if possible, by those despots who are now trying to crush poor little Denmark.

The following scrap of autobiography, and the subsequent tribute to the English character were received with the wildest enthusiasm:—

Countrymen, I am not a soldier by profession; I do not like the profession of a soldier. I only took up the trade of a soldier when I found robbers in my house, and I turned soldier to expel them. (Great cheering.) I became a soldier to fight against the oppressors of my country. (Renewed cheers.) Countrymen, I admire this noble nation, which stands so proudly at the head of the civilization of the world. I have seen since I have been in this country a great deal—more, perhaps, than you are aware of; I have seen one great thing—half a million of people kept in order by a dozen policemen—plain, simple policemen; and when I speak of English policemen I take off my hat (suiting the action to the word), for there are no gendarmes, no *mouchards* in this country. They cannot live in its free air. (Cheers.) Do you know how this great fact is brought about? I will tell you, It is because the English people love their dear Queen, [At the mention of the name of her Majesty, whom the general called "Cara Regina," the cheering was very great for some time.]

The general appears to have been supremely pleased with his visit to the Crystal Palace. In the evening he dined with Lord and Lady Palmerston, after which Lady Palmerston had an assembly.

Yesterday Garibaldi paid a visit at Teddington, and subsequently called on Miss Florence Nightingale. In the evening he dined with M. Fabricoli at Clapham.

Telegrams have been received in London from Italian Societies in Bergamo and Parma, sending fraternal greeting and thanks to the English people for their reception of Garibaldi.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 13TH.

Mainwaring, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Whitehill, Lieutenant Colonel, 109th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Moyle, Major C. A., 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 13TH.

DeVitre, Captain W., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Europe.
Whitehill, Lieutenant Colonel, 109th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Fairbrother, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to China.
Creagh, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
Tiechurst, Doctor, 19th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
Walter, Major F. A., H. M.'s 97th Regiment, on duty, to Calcutta.
Ruxton, Lieutenant H. S., Bengal Army, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Donovan, Colonel, 33rd Foot, on leave to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MAY 13TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Major Campbell, 3rd Regiment N. I., 10 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 13th May.

The undermentioned Engineers from the Floating Batteries to the steamer *Dalhousie*:—

Mr. D. McNiel, 1st Class; Mr. R. Armstrong, 2nd Class; Mr. J. Hainsworth, and Mr. J. Thompson, 3rd Class Engineers.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th April 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief calls attention to the General Order repeated below, and directs that all Officers applying for appointments to His Excellency will be particular in conforming to the requirements therein prescribed.

"*G. O. C. C. Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd April* 1863.

"The Commander-in-Chief desires that, in future, applications of Officers for employment are to be accompanied by statements of services; and in cases where Applicants have been mentioned in Despatches, or General Orders, extracts are to be furnished."

Neglect of this order has, in some instances, caused delay and trouble.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

6th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. Atkins, Doing Duty Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Alexander, who has resigned that appointment.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th April 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

28th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas E. Adams, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Shute, who retires.

91st Foot.—Ensign Atherton P. Maurice, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wesley, who retires.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
13	Harvest Home	Dicky	Moulmein.
	Colonel Ledyard	Wells	Moulmein.
	Otago	Masterton	Liverpool.
	Montrose	McIntyre	Liverpool.
	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, from Kurrachee.—Colonel Whitehill, 109th Foot; Mr. and Mrs. De Closets, and infant; Mr. Phillips; Mr. McClennan; Mr. Smart; Government deck passengers—2 men H. M.'s 109th Foot; 2 men Artillery; 25 natives 9th Regiment N. I.; 26 natives 24th Regiment N. I.; and 63 deck.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Houghton*, J. McQueen, bound to Calcutta.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, R. Curling, for China &c.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, J. A. Collett, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Sam Mendel*, W. Ellwood, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *C. F. De Quilaman*, Nacoda, bound to Dew.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Vittoria*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Illustrious*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Avabhoy*, for Calcutta.
B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 4th, *Cheduba*, Baxter, from Moulmein 26th, touched at Rangoon 29th April and Akyab 2nd May; *Pearl* and *Camperdown*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 5, Ship *Christopher Newton*, D. Menzie, from Hartlepool 13th October, Mauritius 8th March, and Galle 1st May; May 6, Ship *Icoresby*, A. M. Groansend, from London 29th January; Barque *Mary Nicholson*, Freebody, from Ganjam 20th April; Ship *Green Jackett*, S. B. Mitchell, from Galle: Oldenburg Barque *Landwhurden*, H. Hellners, from Swan River 6th April.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1⅜d. to 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	98¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	97¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	260 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	72 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	50 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	157 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	235 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	182 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	100 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4¼ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee, Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,10..	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. shar	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 400 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 425 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,00..	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	93
" Loan 1835-36	...	94¼
" Loan 1842-43	...	94¼
" Loan 1854-55	...	94¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	..	113

PRICES CURRENT (7th May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	575 to 595
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	600 to 605
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	600 to 605
New Oomravuttee	"	525 to 530
New Dharwar Sawgined	"	630 to 635
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	520 to 525
New Veeravul	"	515 to 520
New Khandeish	"	510 to 520
New Poratchee	"	525 to 535
New Accote	"	540 to 545
New Mangalore	"	525 to 530
New Hinghungaut	"	630 to 635

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	"	31 to 32.
	"	33 to 34.
Niger	"	27 to 28 Nominal.

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	219
Carolus	"	291
Mexican Dollars	"	230
German Crowns	"	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	"	222
Bar Silver	"	105-3
Gold Leaf	"	16-6

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. p. ton
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d. "
	Readyships	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. "
	Not ready	No offers.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

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THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Bankers.
LONDON..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..............Do. do.
MANCHESTER..........Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight.................... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three " " .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " " .... 2s. 0½d. do.
One " " .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe............. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½. per Rupees
4 Do. ....at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 Do. ....at 2s. 1d. "
2 Do. ....at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 Do. ....at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ......at 2s. 0¼d. "

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand ...... 2s. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits for 2 months........... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. .... 9 " "
Do. 6 do. .... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. .... 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 12th May 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 12th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)
Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight.............2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.................2s. 0¾d. "
Sight........................2s. 0½d. "
On France 6 months' sight....frs. 2-66 cts. "
3 Do. Do.... " 2-61 " "
Sight.............. " 2-55 " "
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0d. do.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.............10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.) | GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.) | ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq. | CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq. | PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight.......... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts..................... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand............ }
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s. 0½d. "
Do. Ireland " .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand.......................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight...........3 "
Do. 6 " ....4 "
Do. 12 " ....5 "
The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs LEATH and Ross have sent to the undersigned agencial supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

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Now Ready.
"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.
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THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—
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Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
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JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

	Rs.
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320 ... ...Rs.	320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ...	125

BROOCHES.

	Rs.
A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. ...	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
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	Rs.
Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082...	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
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Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
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Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... ...and	18

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A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
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A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
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Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
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Ditto ditto smaller	16

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Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
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——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
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Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

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Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona,* Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.
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Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
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Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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Son front large est arme de cornes menacantes;
Tout son corps est couvert d'ecailles jaunissantes;
Indomtable taureau, dragon impetueux,
Sa croupe se recourbe en replis tortueux.
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THE MADRAS ARMY LIST, corrected to 31st March. Rs. 5.
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CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR APRIL, will be published this evening. Contents: Alone! Sensational Writing, high and low.—On the way Home. Letter VII.—A question concerning Love.—The Red Lancers of Bundelkhund; Chap. XIII.—Highland Regiments; the 78th Highlanders.—The Autobiography of a Sepoy (concluded).—Our Theatricals in India.—The powers that be.—The Bombay Board of Cencors: minutes of meetings in March.—Critical notice of Major Medley's Professional Papers on Indian Engineering.—Military Summary for February.—Home Politics and Literature for February.—Indian Retrospect for March.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for March
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☞ The *Miscellany* has now completed its Seventh Volume, all of which can be had at Rupees Eight per volume.
Those getleman who have not paid subscriptions for 1862 and 1863 are respectfully requested to do so forthwith, or we cannot promise any longer to retain their names in our subscription list.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Leather Travelling Bags with attached portmanteaus, Overland Trunks of various sizes and patterns, Lady's Hand Bags, Travelling Canteens, German Concertenas, a first-rate Flutina, Walking Sticks with Photograph, India Rubber and Balls, Fancy Dress Dolls, Swans Powder Puff, Matalin Pop Guns and Pistols, Large Bonocular Glasses fitted in leather Sling Cases, Fancy Penholders with Gilt Pens, Carriage Whips, Money Purses, Mahogany Stereoscope, Silver Guard and Albert Chains, Several pairs of Ornaments in Glass Domes, Shaving Glasses, Dressing Combs, &c. &c.
120 Cases Marzettes Champagne, Cyder in Quarts.
35 do. do. do. in Pints.
AT 1 P. M.
An English-built Buggy by Kinross, with a black Horse and Harness complete.
A Bay Arab Horse 14-1 height goes in Single and Double Harness, would made an excellent Saddle Horse.
A Bay Arab Horse, aged 5 years, goes in single or double Harness, height 14-1.
1 Handsome Cab with Bay Horse and Harness.
Any other Carriages and Horses offering.
JUST LANDED.
Two first-rate Circular Glass fronted double Seated English-built Broughams with Venetians and Glasses on sides and doors lined with handsome blue Silk, painted blue and green by Smith & Co. Builders, London, complete with Lamps, Cushions, Pole, Shaft and Key.
One English-built Shigram with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft and Key.
Two First-rate English built Self Driving Phætons.
At 3 P. M., at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Station.—
14 Bags of damaged Biscuits.

SALE OF GAJEEKHAN DEIRA COTTON.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Elphinstone Bunder" in the Godown of Thucker Runchordass Khanjee by order of Shaw Nursey Madowjee, and on account and at the risk of the first puechaser Shaw Sivjee Sozepar.
51 candies of Gajeekhan Deira Cotton.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order of Messrs. Bhimjee Giairdhur & Co., in their Cotton depot, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Jairam Moonjee.
126 candies of Dhollera Cotton of the crop of 1920.

AN EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF LAMPS FROM MESSRS. TUCKER & SON, AND OTHERS FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the remainder of an extensive and valuable consignment of Lamps of the latest style from Messrs. Tucker & Son, and others, the same consist of Bracket Solar Lamps 10 inch Bronze Hanging Solar Lamps, Bronze and Gilt 10 inch do., Bronze Double Light Billiard do., Plated Table Candlesticks with Shades, Chimnies, Cut and Plain Moons, Bottoms and Shades, Drops, &c. &c.

SALE OF BUSHIRE COTTON.
On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Hajee Abdool Husson Beebanee, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Mooljee Sewjee and Co:—
32 dokras of Bushire Cotton.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.
On MONDAY next, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, &c. of E. S. Dawes, Esq., the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Plated Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Waiter Candlesticks, Butter Pot, Bread Basket, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Dining and other Tables, Easy, Predieu, Drawingroom and other Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Four post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown, and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Carpets, Pictures, a first rate Mahogany square Pianoforte by Broadwood and Son, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Pots, Dispense Articles, a China Bathing Tub &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TANNA AND BHEWNDEE.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th, and FRIDAY the 27th instant, at Tanna and Bhewndee, by order of the Official Trustee and on account of Viccajee Mherjee and Pestomjee Mherjee:—
LOT No. 1.
At Tanna on TUESDAY, the 24th at 4 P. M.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house situate at Tanna Zillah, containing by admeasurement 2,003 square yards more or less and bounded as follows:—On the east by the public road, on the west by Hungray Tullow, on the north by the house of Bhiccajee Vukeel, on the south by the house of Bhawoo Tattea Purradker.
LOT No. 2, AT 5 P. M.
All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house situate at Tanna Zillah containing by admeasurement 100 2-9 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by open Ground, on the west by the public road, on the north by the House of Husson Mahomed Furred, and on the south by the Police Chowkey.
LOT No. 3.
At Bhewndee, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.,—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house situate at Bhewndee, containing by admeasurement 1,428 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the cart road, on the south by the property of Ramsett Apasett Chowgullay, on the east by the road, and on the west by the road.
LOT No. 4.
All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House situate at Bhewada Conty, by admeasurement 192 square yards more or less and bounded as follows:—On the north by the public road, on south by open ground, on the East by the property of Goolam Mooedeen Khattay Mettay and on the west by the property of Kajee Balla Vullud.
LOT No. 5.
On the same day, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Building erected thereon, situate at Bhewndee containing by admeasurement 269 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the west and the north by the passage and the property of Nann a Settary, and on the East and South by the public Road.
LOT No. 6.
On the same day, at half past 4 P. M.:—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house situate at Bhewndee, containing by admeasurement 182 4-9 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the foot-path, on the west by the road, on the north by the property of Bhiccajee Kahand and on the south by the properties of Ramchunder Abbajee Koolkernee and Bhiccajee Baboorow Doaro.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, PIER GLASSES, &c., AT No. 7, CROSS STREET, KHETWADDY.
On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 7, Cross Street, Khetwaddy, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, handsome Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, English Almiras, Presses, with Plate Glasses, &c., of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.
Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday, the 21st instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A BROADWOOD AND SON'S A TO A CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE, A. SCHRODER'S & Co.'s FIRST-CLASS SQUARE PIANOFORTE, HANDSOME BAROUCHE, PAIR OF, HORSES, &c. &c., AT 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.
On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 9, Rampart Row, Fort, the valuable and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a Broadwood and Son's A to A Concert Grand Pianoforte, A. Schroder and Co.'s first-class Square Pianoforte, handsome Barouche, pair of Horses, &c. &c., of T. BRADLEY, Esq., (changing his residence.)
Full particulars will appear hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT MIDDLE COLABA.
On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their residence at Middle Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses &c., of Robert Knight, Esq., (proceeding to Europe) of which full particulars will be given in future advertisements.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A complete set of Office Books, Ledger, Journal and as ordered out for a Merchant now no longer requiring them, also one Copying Press with Books.
CARRIAGES.
A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.
An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
SADDLERY.
Just landed per ship *Cawos,* Gentlemen's and Ladies Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.
WINES, BRANDY, &c.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.
ACCOUNT BOOKS.
English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.
One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.
MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.
The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission, a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to order quick sales.
"NEW PATENT MALVERN DOG CARTS,"
JUST LANDED.
Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and Reversible seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Longcloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Mulls, Bales of Twists, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT No. 4, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the neat Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of J. SKILLITER, Esquire, (proceeding to Europe) the same consists of Plain Victoria Pattern Glassware, Decanters, one Blue and Gold Dinner Set, one Flowered Tea Set, Plated Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Conversation, and Reclining Couches, Arms, Predieu and Easy Chairs, Tea-poys, Screens, Carpets, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing, and Washand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, &c.
No Catalogues and the Property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
30 Dozen Quart and Pints of Jacquesson and Fils Champagne.
1 English Brass-hand Pump, for cleaning Trees, Creepers, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th May 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.
500 Pieces Grey Shirting.
800 " " Jacconets.
800 " " Madapollam.
700 " " T. Cloth.
3 Cases T. Red Printed Jacconet.
1 do. do. Scarf.
23 Bales Mule Twist Nos. 50, 60 and 70.
An Invoice of few Cases Fresh Provisions from Ford Curtis and Curtis, London, consisting of Hashed, Boiled, Roast and Haricot Mutton Roast and Boiled Beef, Mutton and Vegetable, Calves Head, Bacon Roast and Stewed, Veal, Roast Lamb, Scotch Salmon, Pickles, &c.
On account and at the risk of the undermentioned first purchasers, viz.:
Soonderjee Jaisan. . . . 120 Pairs Grey Dhoties.
Mooljee Curramsey. . . . 37 Pieces T. Red Sarries.
" " 500 " " Scarfs.
Manuchund Nurotum. . . 400 " T. Red Scarfs.
Veerjee Vusunjee. . . . 25 " T. Red Chintz.

SALE OF DHOLERA COTTON.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Cotton Green, Colaba, in the depot of Dossa Soorjee on account and at the risk of Hajebhoy Golamhussen the first purchaser, by order of Goverdhundass Pursotumdass.
51 candies Dholera Cotton (new) the produce of 1920.

SALE OF LINSEED.
On MONDAY, the 16th instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction near Musjid Bunder in the Godown of Ruttonsey Ludanee by order of Messrs. Megjee Mooljee & Co. on account and at the risk of Shaw Canjee Dhurumsey the first purchaser—
1101 Cwts. Khandeish and Sholapore Linseed.

SALE OF FEROZEPORE COTTON.
On MONDAY, the 16th instant at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder on account and at the risk of Mooltanee Purmanund Hansraz by order of Mooltanee Jairamdass Khutmul.—
25 Candies Ferozepore Cotton (new) the produce of 1920.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c., CONNECTED WITH No. 12, CONTRACT G. I. P. R., TO BE SOLD AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. WYTHES AND JACKSON AT EGUTPOORA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, at Egutpoora, for and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 12, Contract G. I. P. R., comprising Cast Iron Gas or Water 1½ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitter's Tools, of every kind, Mason's and Carpenter's ditto, Pig Lead, Bolts and Nuts, Platelayers Bars, and Drills, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.
ALSO
1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak.
N.B.—The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

And on THURSDAY, the 19th at 3 P. M., if not previously disposed of by private contract.
A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.
N. B.—The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. Catalogues giving complete details are ready, and may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF MANGO COTTAGE, EGUTPOORA.
On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, immediately after the sale of the above Bungalow, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at Egutpoora the Bungalow called Mango Cottage, situated at a convenient distance from the Railway Station, together with the grounds appertaining thereto measuring 3 acres or thereabouts—there is a nice flower garden in the compound and the Bungalow is strongly built.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
DIVING APPARATUS.
Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.
TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.
A well assorted Invoice of Gas-Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.
ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.
A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.
Bombay, 14th May 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
SALE OF 6 BALES OF PUNJABEE COTTON BY AUCTION.
(By order of the Administrator General.)
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 16th instant, at 4½ P. M., at the Administrator General's Office compound, 6 Bales of Punjabee Cotton, the property of the Estate of the late Goolam Mahomed Allabax, deceased.
The condition of the sale will be made known at the time of sale.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE OFFICERS' MESS ROOM, FORT GRORGE.
By order of the Administrator General.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 23rd instant, the valuable Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Doctor E. ESSELBACH, deceased, Superintendent of the Government Telegraph, consisting of a set of very handsome rich Cut Glassware viz:—Wine, Claret, Champagne, Hock, and Liqueur Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters and Claret Jug, a set of Glass Dessert Services quite new by Osler & Co., London; Salt Cellars with Plated Stand; Plated Ware quite new, viz:—1 Soup Tureen, 2 Pairs Hot Water Dishes with Covers, a Pair of Chop Dishes, Cruet, Soy and Pickle Frames, Toast Rack, a set containing a Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and Milk Pot, Salver, a handsome Hooka, a set of Dish Covers, containing 4 Wine Coolers, a Fish Knife and Fork in Morocco Leather Case, 2 Plated round Dishes with Glass Cups, 2 English Iron Portable Easy Chairs lined with Morocco Leather quite new, a Carved Easy Chair handsomely lined, an English Mahogany Washing Table with White Marble Slab, and Furniture complete, 2 cases of Photographic Apparatus, Cheroots and Havanah Tobacco, a small quantity of Moselle in Pints, Wearing Apparel, and variety of Sundries.
AND AT 1 P. M.
A 4 wheel Carriage with Pole, Shaft, and Lamps for Single Harness, slightly damaged.
ALSO,
The Effects of the late Captains MORRISON AND COXHEAD and I. BACON deceased, consisting of a first rate Sextant in case, a Spy Glass and an Opera Glass, a case of Mathematical Instruments, a Pocket Revolver in case, a Double Barrel Gun, a Flute in case, a few Books, Charts, Wearing Apparel, and various other articles.
ALSO,
By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.
A large Ship Carpenter's Tool Chest and Wearing Apparel belonging to the Estates of the late Mr. Thomas Vinnecomb and Joseph Princes. The property will be on view from FRIDBY the 20th instant.
TERMS—CASH.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 14th May 1864.

FOR SALE.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FOR SALE.—An Arab horse bright-bay colour, between 6 and 7 years old, and stands 13-3½—can be ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 300. Also a Piano second hand. Apply to
DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.
Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.
N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE.
93 dozen 1 lb. Tins Fresh Oysters.
33 " 1 " " } Spiced. "
19 " 2 " "
46 " 1 " " } Lobsters.
352 " 1 " " } Salmon.
194 " 2 " "
10 Ice King Refrigerators.
200 Cases Naptha.
287 " Rock Oil.
Also, for sale, on arrival of Ship *Sydenham,* from Boston, now daily expected.
400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
500 Cases Rock Oil.
300 Cases Naptha.
260 Boxes } Soap.
77 Cases }
100 Cases American Clocks.
125 M. feet Deals 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs } Butter.
147 Kitts }
6 Cases Painkiller, 120 Ice Pitchers, and 117 Barrels Apples.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Radish.
French Beans.	Sea Karl.
Artichokes.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—
Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:
Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.*
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.
ALSO ON HAND.
A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.
Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

SEEDS. VILMORIN-ANDRIEUX AND CO. Seedsmen, 30, quai de la Megisserie, Paris, France, will forward post-free, on direct application to the above address, their Catalogues of Agricultural Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Flower bulbs, etc., etc.
Seedsmen will be supplied with the wholesale price-lists on enclosing their card.
French seeds owing to the very favorable climate they are grown in, are highly appreciated in England, North and South America and in all the colonies where they are known.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.
FIRE Premiums for year 1858.........£196,148
Do. do. 1859......... 228,314
Do. do. 1860......... 262,977
Do. do. 1861......... 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Bates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq..................Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq..................Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.........................Liverpool.
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Abel Chapman, Esq. ....London.
Henry Fowler, Esq..........................London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq...................London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
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Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
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THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—
Bombay............Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
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Calcutta...........Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai... ... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
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Solicitors.
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Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.
INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE
May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*
Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.
All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.
Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.
MARINE RISKS
are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.
Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism—Neuralgia.—It is sometimes difficult to determine which of these diseases is flicting the sufferer, but this ignorance will not matter if Holloway's remedies be used. They alleviate and cure all muscular and nervous pains. In hereditary rheumatism, after bathing the affected parts with warm salt and water, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon spot, that it may penetrate and extert its soothing and regulating properties on the deeper vessels and nerves which are unduly excited, and cause both the pain and swelling. Holloway's treatment has the merit of removing the disease, without debilitating the constitution, which was the inevitable result of the bleeding, merrucy, and colchicum practic formerly adopted in these complaints.

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